The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873. NUMBER 36.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

We have no agency at Chicago, and orders will have to be sent direct to the home office at Louisville.

FINANCIAL.

J. D. EASTER, Prest. F. G. WELCH, Vice Prest.
H. V. SMITH, Cashier.

The Garden City Savings Bank,

CAPITAL, $100,000.

No. 78 South Halsted-st., near Madison-st

TO THE

WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN.

THE GARDEN CITY SAVINGS BANK Is prepared to transact a General Banking Business.

Interest allowed on Deposits in Savings Department.

Collections made on all available points, and proceeds credited on day of payment at CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Gold, Silver, and Canada Currency bought and sold.

Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Mondays and Saturdays until 8 p. m.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

KELLOGG, VOSWINKEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
94 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Gold, Foreign Coins, &c., draw bills on London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, and all other principal cities of Europe. Sell passage tickets and transact a general banking and collection business. Interest allowed on time and savings deposits.

A. W. KELLOGG, late Secretary of N. W. Mut'l Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee; late Vice-President of Republic Life Ins. Co., Chicago.

J. P. VOSWINKEL DORSELEN, Consul of the Netherlands.

BUSINESS CARD.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing

STATIONER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

DRESSMAKING.

New Dress & Cloak-Making Parlors,

355 WEST MADISON-ST.

MME. PERKINS,

From New York (formerly of Chicago), takes pleasure in informing her friends she is located at above place. Work done in the most artistic style. Bridal and Evening Dresses a specialty.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Rixon & Schwarz, retail hardware dealers, at 533 Milwaukee-av., in the City of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Charles Rixon only is authorized to collect the outstanding accounts, and will pay all liabilities of said firm.

Chicago, Sept. 24, 1873. JULES SCHWARZ, CHAS. RIXON.

DISSOLUTION:

The copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Allen & Chapin, Furniture Dealers, at 487 State-st., was dissolved by mutual consent Sept. 1, 1873. Charles Allen will settle the affairs of the late firm and continue the business at the same place.
CHAS. ALLEN, H. A. CHAPIN.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING

Of [illegible]ney's Sample Room and Billiard Hall, No. 1278 State-st., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, on Saturday, Sept. 27, 1873. The Billiard Tables are new and of the latest style; bought of the well-known firm of Brunswick, manufacturers. The room is fitted up in first-class style in every respect. Free meals will be served during the day and evening.
A. PETRI, 1278 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

SAVINGS BANKS BALANCES

AND CHECKS ON

National Banks,

Taken in Payment for Grove Lots at

NORTH EVANSTON.

I am offering some beautiful lots, 50x190 feet, for $500 to $800, on monthly or annual payments.

These lots are convenient to Depot, Stores, School, and Church, and are a safe and well-paying investment. Parties taken to see the property.

SAM'L POLKEY,
144 LaSalle-st.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., until further notice, will sell first-class Chicago Real Estate at the lowest market prices, or Houses and Lots and Unimproved Lots at Washington Heights, and take the cash payments in books and checks on any of the Chicago Savings Banks. There is no better or safer investment than Chicago Real Estate.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
No. 120 LaSalle-st.

TO SAVINGS AND NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITORS.

R. P. BLANCHARD,
153 LA SALLE-ST.,

Has property in all parts of the city and suburbs, which he will sell cheap, taking as cash one-half or more or less of your balance in bank, and agreeing to wait at least six months before drawing for any portion of the amount transferred to him, thus giving your banks more time to realize on their collaterals and better securing the remainder of your balance. R. P. BLANCHARD,
Real Estate and Loan Broker,
153 LaSalle-st.

To Savings and National Bank Depositors.

I will accept Checks and Books on SAVINGS or NATIONAL BANKS in payment for Real Estate, or on notes due or not due, given for Real Estate heretofore sold.
ABNER TAYLOR,
3 & 4 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.

132x264 feet on South Park Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., 284 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION

TO THE

EXPOSITION.

The following will be the regulations in regard to admission to the Exposition. Tickets will be issued as follows:

EXHIBITORS' TICKETS,

Admitting an exhibitor only, at any time during exhibition hours, and positively not transferable, $10.

SEASON COMMUTATION TICKETS,

Good for thirty admissions, $10.

SINGLE TICKETS,

Admitting the holder to the Building, with privilege of remaining through the day and evening, except as hereinafter specified, adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

SINGLE TICKETS FOR SATURDAYS

Admitting the holder to the Building, with privilege of remaining through the day and evening, except as specified below, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

EMPLOYES' TICKETS,

Registered and not transferable, and good for forty admissions, may be purchased by Exhibitors only, for the exclusive use of persons in their employ in the Building, on written application to the Chairman of Executive Committee, $4.

Every Exhibitor's and Employe's Ticket will be registered by number and the name of purchaser, and if presented by any other person will be forfeited.

When Special Entertainments for evenings are to be given, the Building may be closed at 5 o'clock p. m., and the price of admission for the ensuing evening increased.

Tickets will be on sale at the Ticket Offices, on Michigan-av. near the foot of Jackson and Monroe-sts., and at the Adams-st. entrance. Exhibitors' and Season Commutation Tickets will also be sold at the Treasurer's Office in the Building.

The entrance to the Building for Visitors and Exhibitors is at Adams-st. only. Exits at either end of the Building. Carriage exit at South end only.

SPECIAL MEETING.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Colorado Mining and Land Company, at the office of the President, 6 and 8 Wabash-av., on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of closing the business of the Company. P. H. WILLARD, Pres.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

Packers and Brewers wanting large quantities of Ice for the remainder of the season, can make contracts at low figures by calling at JAS. P. SMITH & CO.'S,
161 LaSalle-st.

JUST RECEIVED

BY Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid,

Another large invoice of Perry's justly celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion, and Comedone and Pimple Remedy. These goods are reliable.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE

STATIONERY GOODS

Of all Kinds, at Wholesale and Retail.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at A. W. WHEELER'S,
319 State-st., corner of Congress.

GUNS.

Breechloaders, from $25. Other guns, from $5. All kinds ammunition. Shells loaded to order.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO.,
213 West Madison-st.

HOTEL.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

IRON PIPE, PUMPS, &c.

WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.,

243 & 245 Lake-st.,
CHICAGO.

WROUGHT

Iron Pipe,

Fittings, Valves, &c.,

For Steam, Gas and Water.

STEAM PUMPS,

For Feeding Boilers, Protection from Fire, and other uses.

BELTING, HOSE, &c.

Sole Agents for Otis, Bro. & Co.'s New York Steam Safety Elevators, Branford Malleable Iron Fittings Co., Rumsey & Co.'s Pumps; also, Contractors for Steam Heating and Ventilating. Catalogues, Estimates, and information on application. Wrought Iron Pipe, by the car-load or in large lots, at bottom prices.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.

Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Paper Hangings,

BEDDING,

Window Shades, & Upholstery Goods,

AT

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON'S,

(Successors to E. G. L. FAXON & CO.),

107 STATE-ST.,

Four doors south of Washington.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE

AT FACTORY PRICES.

J. J. M'GRATH,
174 & 176 State-st.

WANTED.

200 Birds

Wanted from 200 of the Poor Boys and Girls of this city for the GRETNA GREEN MATINEE at Dexter Park, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 27, 1873. The boys must register the name, number, and kind of birds they will furnish, to-day (Friday), either at Garden City Savings Bank, 78 South Halsted-st., or at Carpenter & Sheldon's, Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st., where a check will be given them which, with bird in hand, will entitle them to a free ride to Park and back, and free admission. Each cage will be numbered, so that none can be lost. They must be at Park by 1 o'clock Saturday.

WANTED,

Two old-fashioned Stage Coaches for GRETNA GREEN Matinee, Saturday. Apply to Coan & TenBroeke Carriage Mfg. Co., cor. Randolph and Ann-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

We now occupy the Elegant and Spacious Stone Front Store known as Nos. 52 and 54 LAKE-ST., four doors east of State-st., fronting south, where we will be pleased to welcome all our numerous friends and customers, during and after the Grand Exposition.

E. BURNHAM & SON.

Chicago, Sept. 25, 1873.

REMOVAL.

DR. T. W. BROPHY, Dentist,

Has removed to N. W. corner of State and Madison-sts. Room 5.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A Quiet Day in New York and Chicago.

Banks Paying Currency for all Local Purposes.

The Government Will Take No Further Action Concerning the Money Market.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans Cincinnati, and St. Louis Banks follow the Action of New York.

$25,000,000 of Greenbacks Disbursed at the Sub-Treasury.

The Purchase of Bonds Stopped.

No Excitement in These Cities.

Boston Banks Paying as Usual.

A Panic and Run in Memphis.

Slight Commotion in Indianapolis and Detroit.

Illinois and Iowa Country Banks Quiet.

The State of Trade.

Buoyant Feeling on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Purchasers from Abroad Buying Grain with Greenbacks.

The Union Stock Yards Glutted.

No More Cattle to Be Received at Present.

Dry Goods Men Cheerful.

Large Shipments of Gold from Liverpool and London to New York.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The day has been one of great uncertainty, but little excitement. The crowd in Wall street to-day was almost entirely composed of the "bears" in stocks who eagerly demanded that Exchange be opened, and a still larger number of investors, who were anxious to purchase stocks outright in order to lay them away. The excited crowds which have lined the sidewalks and ornamented the Treasury Building were missed to-day. The great event this morning, and one which excited the most public attention, was the announcement on the doors of the Treasury Building that the

PURCHASE OF BONDS HAD BEEN SUSPENDED.

Yesterday Gen. Hillhouse had been very busy in circulating the information that $13,000,000 in greenbacks had been paid out from the Treasury. To-day the astounding fact became known that over $24,000,000 had been paid out. Some put it as low as $20,000,000, but there is the best authority for stating that, about 7 o'clock on Wednesday night, Gen. Hillhouse telegraphed that he had expended very nearly $25,000,000. It has also been discovered that Gen. Hillhouse was not authorized to buy bonds to an unlimited extent. He was instructed to stop the purchases when a certain contingency was reached. It is known that this contingency

WAS THE EXPENDITURE OF $25,000,000

of greenbacks. Very nearly the whole of this amount had been gobbled by the street by 3 o'clock, Wednesday, and hence the announcement that the Treasury had stopped buying. Strenuous efforts have been made to-day to learn whether this amount was part of the $44,000,000 reserve fund in the Treasury. Gen. Hillhouse declines to say whether it is or not, and the natural inference is that it was a part of the $44,000,000 reserve.

There were no more suspensions, or rumors of suspension, to-day, although there was apparently widespread feeling on the street that

A GENERAL SUSPENSION OF LARGE BANKING HOUSES

is inevitable, unless Government affords additional aid of a more substantial character than it has hitherto furnished. About 3 o'clock the following private dispatch was received from Washington by a Wall street broker:

"Secretary Richardson says it would be good policy for all banks to suspend further payments of currency. It has been rumored this morning that the President has been advised to call an extra session of Congress."

In regard to the matter of

ADDITIONAL HELP,

the following private dispatch received at a late hour effectually settles that question:

"The Attorney-General had a conference with Secretary Richardson relative to the financial crisis. The opinion of the Attorney-General was solicited as to the power of the Secretary to redeem 740 bonds due Jan. 1. Without the giving of an opinion, the conference ended. The act of March, 1869, known as an act to strengthen public credit, etc., says: 'But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already matured shall be rendered or paid before maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, or unless at such times as bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than bonds to be redeemed at par, be sold at par in coin.'"

From this it would appear that the Secretary cannot now redeem bonds due in 1874.

THE BANKS MADE THEIR CLEARANCES

all right this morning, but as they are paying out very few greenbacks, they are virtually in a state of suspension. This state of affairs cannot be prolonged for any great length of time.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

While a reporter was talking to-day with the Cashier of a savings bank which has not as yet availed itself of the sixty-days rule, a depositor who is a large manufacturer, entered for the purpose of drawing $7,000 with which to pay off his employes. The Cashier asked him if he could not wait a few days, as the bank found it impossible to collect greenbacks from its bank of clearance. The depositor, on being assured that the bank was sound, and that delay would be a great accommodation, consented to put off his men for a day or two, and left.

THE GLOOM OF THE DAY.

Further than the well-settled fact, that the Treasury had declined to make further purchases of bonds, there was nothing calculated to depress. The street was encouraged from time to time by the unofficial announcement that purchases would be resumed, but these favorable stories do not serve to dispel the depression which has settled upon all. Happily there was not even a whisper that the Stock Exchange would open its doors. The wise Governing Committee, backed by the universal sentiment of the press, kept its doors closed. Clearing-House banks refused positively to do more than certify large checks; small amounts could be easily drawn, but if a man wanted a few thousands, and could not give satisfactory proof that he needed it for legitimate business purposes, he would have to be content with a certification of the bank's indebtedness to him.

REMORSELESS.

The banks heeded no individual pleas, but, determined, they set their faces against individuals for the general good. This served to encourage. At the same time the announcement of Richardson to Vermilye, that Government would not anticipate the payment of interest on the bonds of 1874, created a depression and discontentment.

On this announcement, Presidents of banks freely expressed the opinion that they

MUST COMBINE STILL FURTHER

to protect themselves, and croakers asserted that such decision must necessarily force private bankers into temporary suspension. This decision of the Secretary rendered the measure of relief adopted by the Clearing-House yesterday by the collection and sale of bonds, practically inoperative. While they might have collected bonds from among themselves, there was no purchaser for them; the Government had practically suspended.

THE TREASURY GOLD SALE,

too, was postponed; and this, with news from other cities, helped to render the street morbid but inactive. This inaction is a necessity. Every movement thus far for relief by the Clearing-House Association, Stock-Board, or Government, has necessarily decreased business, and the consequence is that there is no fuel for the flame of the panic to feed on. After the day had worn itself out, and no further failures had been announced, the feeling became appreciably improved. There was not a rumor about a banking-house or banker; and the panic-makers—and there are not a few such who depended on a general conflagration for their profits—returned home disgusted.

THE FINAL RESULT

of the day and the panic is, that the whole matter has been taken out of the hands of those superficial people who are readily excited, and control events as far as they are controllable. The management of affairs is now in the hands of a more able and serious class, who are the head and front of our most substantial banks. These have left private bankers to shift for themselves. Two or three like Jay Cooke & Co., Clews & Co., and Fisk & Hatch, overloaded with doubtful railway securities, have succumbed. Howes & Macy are strong still, and, retaining the confidence of their depositors, have made a wise suspension, which will probably enable them to resume within a week. As for the rest, we must await to-morrow.

The uneasiness has now extended to

COMMERCIAL CIRCLES;

especially to shippers of grain and other produce, who are compelled to accept bills of exchange. These they cannot convert into greenbacks, and hence there is danger that the immense volume of breadstuffs which is pouring into this city from the West, and the cotton and sugar coming from the South will be detained here for want of available funds to send them abroad, where a ready market and good prices await them. This phase of the financial revulsion is just beginning to be felt. Unless relief is soon obtained, orders for consignments from the West and South will soon cease altogether. At the Produce Exchange matters are very dull, and what little business is transacted is done upon a strictly cash basis. Prices are all tending downward, and many products are salable only

AT LOWER PRICES.

The existing monetary troubles exercise a depressing effect upon parties who have purchased stuff to arrive. They contrive to receive and pay for it, though with great difficulty. Merchants are very cautious, and will not sell to any party without first satisfying themselves of his ability to pay promptly. One of the members of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, after requesting that his name should be withheld, said last evening that the Committee were greatly retarded in their efforts to secure a settlement between members of the Exchange by the conduct of Freeman & Davis and Osborn & Chapin,

JAY GOULD'S BROKERS,

who seem to be at the bottom of every transaction that has taken place during the panic.

It is hoped that within a few days the needed relief will be obtained, either by the shipment here of coin from abroad, or by the issuance of short-time notes by one or more leading bankers.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Committee to the Clearing-House, that banks accept certified checks of members of the Stock Exchange in lieu of greenbacks, and thus enable the Exchange to open, was not favorably received by a number of the Bank Presidents, on the ground that any bank certifying a check became responsible for its payment, and it would be counted against it as a liability.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION

held no meeting to-day, but the Governing Committee was engaged in issuing the second installment loan certificates. The total issue has reached $17,000,000.

SUB-TREASURER HILLHOUSE

says he has not received any information of the future of Government in the purchase of bonds. It is known that a large amount of bonds are on the way here from the country-banks, to be converted into greenbacks, and this frightens the Government.

THE OUTFLOW OF CURRENCY

to the West and South still continues unabated. The Adams Express is sending $1,500,000 daily, while receiving for the account of New York only about $600,000. The United States Express Company is sending out about $800,000 daily, receiving only a small amount. The American Express sends a much larger amount than usual, while its receipts are small. In most instances, the amount sent by individuals ranges from $20,000 to $50,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A QUIET FEELING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The feeling in Wall street was much quieter to-day. No additional failures have been reported, and, notwithstanding the disappointment felt at the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hoped that confidence, which received so severe a shock on Monday, will soon be restored.

THERE WAS LESS APPARENT EXCITEMENT

on the street to-day than on any other day since Thursday last. As usual a crowd of brokers and their clerks collected in front of the Stock Exchange, but the number was smaller than on previous days, and the general tone of conversation was calm and rational.

THE ACTION OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON

in stopping the purchase of bonds, and in refusing to anticipate the 5 per cent bonds of 1874, due Jan. 1, was eagerly discussed, and, so far as could be ascertained, met with but moderate approval. While some express great anxiety for the future, there are many conservative men who are of opinion that the associated banks are fully able to hold their own, and that the back of the panic has at last been broken.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

still remains closed, and the common report is that it will not be reopened until Monday, in any event, and possibly not then, unless there shall be a marked improvement in the condition of business matters.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

All clearings this morning were satisfactorily made. The Committee of the Clearing-House, appointed to consider the communication made by a committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday, have not yet taken action in regard to it, but the Chairmen of the two Committees had a conference on the subject this morning. A prominent bank President said to-day that he believed the banks were working smoothly, and thought it doubtful if the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange Committee would be adopted.

DRY GOODS.

The views of those prominent in the dry-goods trade are encouraging in the greatest degree. Business is about as good this month as it was during the same period last year, and shows hardly any more of a falling off than would properly accompany the end of the season. A few buyers hold back, and, indeed, the merchants do not care to sell except to parties of whose stability they are well assured. But affairs go on in the ordinary grooves very much as usual. A meeting of several of the dry-goods men was held at Claflin's last week at which it was resolved to stand by each other. It was agreed to deposit as usual with their bankers, an arrangement having been made whereby they can draw what money they require for business purposes, as heretofore. The arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily for all parties concerned.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

A general conversation with the dealers at the Produce Exchange to-day shows that the market for flour, breadstuffs, petroleum, and naval stores remains in a nominal state. Dealers cannot act intelligently, or make future contracts, while the present uncertainty continues, and consequently transactions are limited. The grain trade is extremely quiet, the absence of a market for commercial exchange checking business to a great extent. On this account receivers are unable to dispose of their merchandise to shippers, and the current has set back to the West. Large amounts of grain have arrived here which were intended for shipment, and now remain in the warehouses in consequence of the inability to negotiate foreign exchange. By anticipating the payment of the bonds of 1874, some dealers think the Government will afford a means of relief, as about two-thirds of this class of bonds are held abroad.

Leading grain merchants state that the lock-up of currency has acted upon the trade in three ways. *First*—It has put a stop to the moving of crops in the West, and has delayed consignments on the way. *Second*—It has caused a fall in prices of breadstuffs in New York, although not to any very great extent. *Third*—It has seriously embarrassed exporters from this city to Europe, who cannot sell their exchange on Europe, and whose shipping operations are thus summarily suspended.

HENRY CLEWS & CO. STATE

that the liabilities which their London house describes as incurred on account of the New York house are largely acceptances under commercial credits, for the account of various merchants in this city and elsewhere, to whom the drafts will be returned, and who will meet them, being prepared to do so by having goods placed in their possession against which the acceptances were given. The apparent liabilities, therefore, of the London house will be reduced to the extent to which acceptances under these credits are provided for by parties on whose account they were issued.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run on the Jersey City savings banks ceased this morning. The Hoboken banks are all quiet, and there has been no run on the savings banks in Brooklyn or this city to-day.

WHAT EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH SAYS.

Mr. McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of a conversation, said: "The only course to be pursued for safety now is a bold one, free alike from fear or excitement. The suspension of Henry Clews & Co. I regard as very unfortunate—that firm I have understood to be a very successful one, and doing a large business. In my judgment, it would have been wise of its friends to have prevented such an occurrence at all hazards. The failure of one house of its prominence does incalculable harm, by weakening the sense of security in the public mind. Men get to that stage of uncertainty in which they say, "To whom dare we lend now?"

THE FOREIGN BANKERS.

A number of foreign exchange bankers in this city have suggested to the Government at Washington the purchase of foreign exchange as a measure of relief for the stringency of the currency market. The suggestion is said to be now under consideration by the Treasury officers. The following explanation of the terms of the suggestion is made: The foreign bankers of New York offer these terms to the Loan-Committee of the Clearing-House Association: "We will sell you our sixty-day bills on London, and take in payment loan certificates. We purpose to take these certificates to our bank and place them to our credit. We will then buy the bills on Europe drawn against the shipment of produce, and draw our checks therefor on your banks, payable through the Clearing-House. We thus obviate the necessity of having greenbacks in forwarding the grain and produce now filling our market." Relief can be given in this way without increasing the demand for greenbacks.

BROKERS SQUARING UP.

The financial article of the *Times* says: "Outside of the working of business at bank, the stock brokers made important progress in adjusting among themselves the suspended contracts of last week, and the Governing Committee have arranged for an informal comparison, and as far as practicable the clearance of the remaining contracts to-morrow. Of course, as long as the Exchange remains closed such clearances cannot be forced, but much good will be accomplished by ascertaining as far as possible the magnitude of the difficulties which are in the way of resuming regular business. The general feeling, however, is not impatient as to the time of reopening the Exchange, especially as the future means and medium of clearing stocks are yet undetermined."

The *Times* to-morrow, editorially speaking of the monetary situation, says: "The Government must know that the crops are suddenly checked in their progress to the seaboard; that the grain already here cannot be shipped; that the foreign trade is almost extinct. We are gradually getting back to the primitive system of barter." The *Times* suggests that the Secretary of the Treasury consider the propriety of the payment of the 1874 bonds due next January, which will release about eight millions of greenbacks, and to purchase of sterling exchange to the amount of five millions, and if the Government does not like to adopt either of these expenses without the sanction of Congress, it would be well to ask that sanction with as little delay as possible.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 25.—The yellow jack panic was forced to give way to-day, to a certain extent, by the almost instantaneous collapse or suspension of the prominent banks. When the first bank—the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company—hung out their suspending card, the report about the street was that every National Bank in the city had failed, and this report spread over the city. A most alarming

DEPRESSION WAS FELT IN COTTON CIRCLES,

and since the bulk of Eastern exchange was most interested, middlings, which only a few days ago had brought 18 cents, lapsed to 14 cents. More than one of our enterprising merchants wore long faces as the report of bank failures continued spreading, casting a gloom over the feelings of the largest cotton, grocery, and commission merchants, and also over the humbler homes of the mechanic and the cottage of the laborer. At this time

A GREAT RUSH

to Madison street was made; and by half-past 10 o'clock over 1,500 persons were collected along the sidewalks, in front of the bank buildings on the thoroughfare. The corner of Main and Madison streets was thronged by an anxious crowd, every one talking about drafts, deposits, assets, exchange, liabilities, honesty, etc. The true cause of all this excitement was apparent, over half a million dollars owned by parties in Memphis was now locked in the safes of these banks. By looking to the door front of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

was to be seen a placard stating that this bank had suspended. The eager looks of the excited crowd also observed a similar placard stating that

THE DE SOTO BANK

had suspended. This necessarily increased the excitement, the fascinating intensity of which charged every casual pedestrain and enchained hundreds of loafers to the spot. The crowd was wild with excitement. From the four quarters of the city, hundreds of gentlemen were seen rushing to the Wall street of Memphis, each bearing a check of from $2,000 to $20,000. Seeing the condition of affairs, and giving credence to the wild rumor, the depositors in other banks lost no time in penning drafts and presenting them in person for liquidation.

THE EXCITEMENT WAS INDESCRIBABLE,

and was worthy of the great financial convulsion in New York. The mercurial temperament of rash speculators overcame the discretion of sensible men and honest tradesmen who have never known defeat or met with embarrassment in financial relations. A mob of excited depositors made a rush upon the Union and Planters' Bank, and the most

AWFUL CONFUSION

ever witnessed in Memphis ensued. Many persons who had never deposited a cent in any bank joined the crowd, and lent their tongues and wild looks to the excitement of the occasion. So fast, indeed, did the crowd assemble and press upon the bank, that two

POLICEMEN HAD TO GUARD THE DOOR,

and the persecutions to which the policemen were subjected cannot be told in this connection. By this time the bank officers had prepared their office for a successful fight. One by one the depositors were allowed to enter. Each draft was duly honored and every check was paid. So the run continued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the door closed as usual, the public being given to understand they would

OPEN AGAIN IN THE MORNING.

They may, but when their country depositors learn of the other suspensions, the run will be even greater than that of to-day.

The German National was another that withstood the pressure, paying out thirty or forty thousand dollars during the day. The assets of this bank largely exceeded its liabilities from every conceivable source, and no interruptions will result to its regular business or commercial relations. When we remember

THE COTTON INTERESTS OF MEMPHIS

amount to $37,500,000, out of the city's latest transactions, and a trade of $100,000,000, we may all readily appreciate the value of banks, which add such a powerful leverage to one-third of this great annual staple, in its handling and shipment from Memphis. To-morrow morning the De Soto Bank will publish

THE FOLLOWING CARD:

"The assets of the De Soto Bank are ample to meet all its liabilities, and will be faithfully collected and applied at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, we hope to make such arrangements as will enable us to resume business at an early day.

"JAMES EDEN, President,
"T. R. FARNSWORTH, Cashier."

Mr. Elder says the DeSoto Bank has on hand bills payable amounting to $300,000. This paper is at par, and is as good as any one could desire. The usual deposits of the bank amount to $600,000, but this amount, in view of the expected embarrassments in the East, has been considerably reduced, so that the present deposits amount, in all, only to $225,000. The only loss that could result to the bank is $1,200 on a bank in Philadelphia Pa. How far

OTHER LIABILITIES

may extend, it is not at present accurately made known.

The obligations of the DeSoto are not heavy, and we are informed that every dollar will be paid. The bank is pledged by the Bank of New York in the sum of $150,000, the written promise to this effect being now in the hands of the DeSoto Bank. The paid-up capital on the DeSoto Bank is $283,000, which has been increased, and now amounts to $254,000, by the addition of the $200,000 surplus dividends recently declared.

THE FREEDMEN'S PUBLISH A CARD,

asking sixty days' time to dispose of their Government bonds and real estate. The deposits on the last of July were $129,909.33. That is the amount due depositors.

The First National did a larger business than any of them, and its deposits may reach $100,000. A statement is expected from them to-night.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Cincinnati Clearing-House Association has just adopted the following:

Resolved, That for the protection of our commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing a drain of currency from the banks and bankers of this city, we do hereby agree to adopt substantially the plan adopted in New York, viz.: they will not pay out currency on checks, except for small sums, to be optional with the banks upon whom they are drawn, but they will certify checks drawn on balances in their hands, payable through the Clearing-House only."

Matters were in condition on 'Change to-day to render it difficult to furnish quotations. There was no panicky feeling whatever, but a general disposition to stand still on the part of both buyers and sellers of everything.

The action of the banks here was generally unexpected, and the discussion of this consumed the time. There are some who believe the course was not a wise one, but the prevailing opinion is that it was a precautionary measure justified by the obligation which the banks owed to the general business community.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—The all-absorbing question to-day has been the action of the members of the Cincinnati Clearing-House Association, this morning, substantially following the action of the New York banks with reference to the payment of depositors. Comparatively few persons expected the event was to transpire so soon, if at all. Many persons in commercial and financial circles were anxious about the future, but the larger number were of the opinion that, unless the troubles East should become more aggravated, the banks here would be able to pull through. In consequence, there was no run on the banks that was so visible to the public eye as to excite general apprehension; but the depletion was nevertheless going on. Cincinnati was honoring all demands. All balances were promptly transmitted, but, while this was proceeding, the balances in her favor from elsewhere were not forthcoming. Besides, the occasional heavy depositors, apprehensive of prospective trouble, were quietly drawing out their deposits and placing them in the Safe Deposit Company, or elsewhere, where they would be more available in the event of ultimate disaster. Under such circumstances, the banks felt that without some change in the general situation it was only a question of time as to taking steps looking to self-protection, and to the protection of the business interests of the city. There was no reasonable prospect of the change hoped for, and it appeared only a question whether the precautionary steps should be taken now, when the banks had strength to help carry on the industrial and commercial interests of the city, or wait with a strong probability that they would finally be compelled to take such action after they had submitted to a complete drain of currency, and they be left in a situation in which the interests of the community must have looked to them in vain for help. The decision was reached to take the step at once, and was publicly promulgated. By 'Change hour it was known by a large number of business men of the city. Business on 'Change, though the attendance was large, was in consequence substantially suspended. Neither buyers nor sellers cared to move until they had a clearer view of the situation, but there was nothing like a panicky feeling. The opinion prevailed that it was best to wait a few days before doing much in general business. During the afternoon, the action was freely discussed in commercial circles, and though there are some prominent business men who doubt the expediency of the act, very much the large number approve of the action, believing it was, under the circumstances, the best thing to do.

A noticeable feature was the absence of excitement throughout the day. Business men commenced the work of adapting themselves to the changed circumstances, and toward the close of the day there was an improved feeling in almost all circles. The opinion prevails that the business interests of the city will be well served by the work of the day. The banks have paid out since Monday morning currency variously extenuated from $500,000 to $1,000,000. About $3,000,000, it is said, remain, and this, with the judicious management promised by the banks, it is believed, will enable them to meet the more pressing wants of business. There is some disposition to place the future deposits of currency or exchange on a different footing from deposits made prior to to-day, and though no general action has been determined on, some of the banks have signified their intention of paying their depositors of this sort in kind, that is, in currency or exchange hereafter deposited, to pay at the discretion of the depositors.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—All the banks of the city last night, at a meeting held by cashiers and bank officers, resolved, first, that we decline payments of checks or debts over our counters either in money or exchange; second, that Clearing House balances shall be carried to the extent of 75 per cent of approved collaterals. The announcement was well received and generally indorsed by the press and business community as a precautionary measure. The Board of Trade to-day indorsed the action of the banks, feeling that it will tend to prevent undue excitement. The heavy business houses submit to the lack of bank accommodations with good grace, all willing to protect the banks.

Cattle receipts, 1,164; shipments, 861. The action of the banks causes a complete stagnation of business at the yards, cattle being driven into the country to feed. Few sales are made, only of the soundest cattle. Quotations are merely nominal. The hog market collapsed from Eastern buyers offering $3.60 in exchange, which is generally refused. City packers are doing nothing.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—We have had quite a financial flaring here to-day. There has been a run on the Detroit Savings Bank all day. It has paid all small checks, and required thirty days' notice from all others. A large crowd has been in attendance and the police have also been present to preserve order. The People's Savings Bank was honored

WITH A SLIGHT RUN,

also, during the whole morning, but the crowd around and in it was not large at any one time. Small depositors were also paid here as fast as they presented their checks as at the other savings bank. On the Wayne County, Mechanics', German, and American there there was not enough of a run to deserve any special mention. Early in the morning a run was commenced at the private banking-house of David Preston & Co., which has for many years done a large savings business, and now has many depositors of this class. The bank was kept open for two hours, during which time a large amount of money was paid out, in the hope that the run might cease and business resume its regular channels. The house had, however no such resources to fall back upon as the notice which

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE EXPOSITION.

The Great Inter-State Industrial Palace Inaugurated.

Fully Fifteen Thousand People Participate in the Ceremonies.

A Programme Introducing Cannon, Music, and Orations.

The Building Delivered Over to the Directors by N. S. Bouton, Esq.

And Gracefully Accepted on Their Behalf by the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh.

The Presentation Made More Binding by Gov. Beveridge, Mayor Bond, and Senators Logan and Oglesby.

Variety and Magnitude of the Objects on Exhibition.

Yesterday evening, pursuant to the notice given some months ago, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition was formally opened, and the fears of the timid are put at rest, and the voices of the croakers have been hushed. The success of the first night has been one surpassing the anticipations of all, and nothing now remains but to prophecy for it equal good fortune during the weeks to come.

DURING THE DAY,
the Exposition put on its fine clothes. It spread its banners to the breeze, and flags and pennons of all colors and nationalities floated from the long line of staffs. At first, by some unaccountable oversight, the national ensign of Ireland was omitted. This was observed by some friend of Erin, the alarm was given, and in a short time a large delegation waited upon the Executive Committee to request, in the name of a hundred thousand Irishmen, a rectification of the error, to which the Committee consented at once.

THE WAYS TO THE BUILDING
had been made smooth. The paving at the corner of Adams street and Wabash avenue had been done, leaving unfinished only that at State street. The sidewalks on Michigan avenue were completed, and crossings had been made across that street. The mud of the morning dried up rapidly under the influence of the warm and cheering sun. All was favorable outside, and, in spite of panics and suspensions, the Directors looked hopeful and jubilant.

Up to the hour when the doors were formally opened, and the services of the evening commenced,

THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING
resembled confusion, multiplied by infinity. There was more litter, bustle and stir than attends the making of a hundred dresses for a hundred brides. It was a chaos of exhibitors hunting their employes, and employes looking for their superiors. The floor was strewn with piles of lumber, and littered with pieces of packing-boxes. Here, they were painting, there nailing, and there hanging something up. The mechanical department at the north end was reasonably quiet, and so was the gallery, but elsewhere it was in a jumble, intensified by the fact that all the women who found their way in insisted upon going just to the very point they should not.

AS 7 O'CLOCK,
the opening hour, drew near, the bustle and activity redoubled. All worked with frantic haste to get through. The carpenters poured out of the building in swarms, and were replaced by sweepers. The litter was hastily gathered up and carried away. The coverings were taking from the furniture and other things which had remained shrouded. The Executive Committee grew nervous, and rushed from point to point. Gradually the lighting of the gas began, first down upon the floor. Then one chandelier after another began to give light, and the darkness which was spreading over the building was slowly dispelled, and the rays of light were reflected back from the glasses, mirrors, and polished steel surfaces below. They flashed and shone, while the northern end of the room, with its heavy machinery, was still lost in obscurity. But the number of lights increased, and the massive engines in their turn became visible, and the whole interior was bathed in a flood of light.

OUTSIDE IN THE STREET
there was a crowd impatiently waiting for the hour of opening, and, when it came, they swarmed into the building. The moment was announced by the thunder of cannon, and Vaas & Hoffman's band, in their airy perch up in the gallery, thundered from their brasses. The fountain, not to be behindhand, also began to play, and its sparkling melody was more attractive than the band or the artillery. The doors were open, and the crowd began pouring in, and still the hammering continued, and still exhibitors continued coming in with valuable packages under their arms. The visitors sought the gallery, where there were benches, or else gathered around the fountain, which was immediately beneath the gallery, whence the showers of oratory were to descend. They did not look around much, apparently thinking it improper until the speakers had been safely delivered. There were too many men upon the floor to give much animation to the scene. Their somber black was not sufficiently relieved by the more varied hues of female dresses. It is coloring which the Exposition chiefly needs. The woodwork inside should be painted in rich and showy colors. But this is a suggestion for next year.

THE BAND
returned to its labors, and the big drum made the gallery tremble and the gas-lamps waver. It grew hot and headachy up-stairs, and the musicians perspired as copiously as the fountain. Still the belated exhibitors toiled, the guests kept coming, but the orators of the evening did not appear. It was twenty minutes past 8, and yet no signs of them. The audience around the fountain got weary, and began to stray off and admire the tombstones or the flowers. The cannon continued, and the band resumed their labors.

At a quarter after 8 o'clock the whole vast space in the centre of the building was filled with people, looking up intensely at the music-gallery, with its decorations of red, white, and blue. The seats in the great gallery were all occupied. It was beginning to become difficult to move around. There were fully

15,000 PERSONS PRESENT,
not including the Aldermen, who had free tickets, and who represented the remainder. Thicker and thicker grew the crowd, pressing against the wall surrounding the fountain, and getting their noses wet with its feathery spray, which rose up above the height of the gallery railing and fell in graceful curves. Finally, the long-expected

PROCESSION APPEARED,
escorted by the Superintendent of Police, who led the way like a sober lamp-post which had been bidden to walk, followed by Gov. Beveridge and the other orators and Directors, etc. Among those present were George B. and Col. Bowen, H. H. Taylor, D. A. Gage, J. B. Drake, C. B. Farwell, and others. The band struck up the "Grand Chicago Exposition March," by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman, and at the same moment a most delicious odor of onions and beefsteak stole up from the restaurant below, and nearly demoralized the musicians. Hoffman had to urge them on with tongue and baton. "Rasch," quoth he, and, though the fragrance from below held them by the nose, they blew like veterans. The audience, far below, applauded, and the clapping of their thousand hands sounded like the plashing of waves upon the shore.

Mr. Coolbaugh, the Vice-President of the Association, said he regretted that in the absence of Mr. Palmer it had become necessary for him to preside. The meeting would please come to order and listen to an

ADDRESS BY MR. BOUTON.
Mr. Bouton then spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The project of holding in this city a grand Exposition of Industry and Art has been agitated for at least the past ten years. Preliminary steps, such as public meetings, formal and informal organizations of citizens, and even large subscriptions of money, have been taken at different times within that period. The last of this series commenced in February of the current year, and at first contemplated merely a temporary union of the general manufacturing interests of the city with those represented by the Woolen Manufacturers' Association,—an itinerant organization which had already held attractive exhibitions in this and other Western cities. By the first day of March the idea had expanded with characteristic rapidity of growth, when, at a public meeting held in the new Sherman House, it was Resolved, 'That a great Inter-State Industrial Exposition shall be held in the City of Chicago during the coming fall, commencing on or about Sept. 15, and continuing four or more weeks,' and that 'the people of all States and all countries be cordially invited to contribute articles for exhibition in every department.' It was also further Resolved, 'That the most eligible location for such an Exposition is that portion of Lake Park situated north of Congress street.' A mass meeting was then called, to be held on the 8th of March following, at the Chamber of Commerce, at which the previous resolutions were fully indorsed, and provision made for a permanent organization, with a capital stock of $150,000. On the 18th day of March, the authority to open books of subscription was obtained, and on the 10th day of April following the first meeting of the stockholders was held, and the first Board of Directors elected. On the 3d day of May the complete organization of the Board, by the election of officers and the adoption of by-laws, was accomplished, and it was further 'ordered that the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby, instructed to proceed, without delay, to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the construction of a suitable building for the Exposition to be held in, during the coming fall, and that they are authorized to make such contracts and incur such expenses as may be proper.' Meanwhile, on the 28th day of May, 1873, a resolution of the City Council offered that portion of Lake Park lying between Monroe street on the north and Van Buren street on the south, as a site for the Exposition and grounds, thus removing the only remaining obstacle to the early prosecution of the great work.

Your Committee, thus charged, proceeded at once to carry out the views and instructions of your honorable Board by first availing themselves of the services of Mr. W. W. Boyington, an architect of large experience, who produced the ground design of the building which, with slight modifications, we meet this evening to formally dedicate. The plans, specifications, and proposals for the erection of this structure were formally laid before you at your regular meeting on the 10th of June last, and, it appearing from the bids and estimates that the cost of construction would largely exceed the entire capital stock of the corporation, you took proper legal measures to increase such capital stock to the sum of $250,000, and at the same time ordered the Executive Committee, in anticipation of such increase, "to proceed at once to let the contracts for the erection of the Exposition Building in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the architect, W. W. Boyington, and now before the Board."

Accordingly, on the same day, contracts were let to the amount of $202,319.40, and subsequently to the amount of $41,038.48, making an aggregate of $243,357.88.

The Exposition Building itself, whether for architectural beauty or for its adaptation to the purposes of its erection, is regarded as a model structure. It affords an exhibition surface of 230,000 square feet, exclusive of the rostrum, and also exclusive of two outside exhibition sheds, floored and roofed, which, together, afford an additional exhibition surface of 20,800 square feet. Following are some of the figures relating to its construction:

The building is 800 feet long by 260 feet in extreme width; a middle front projection at the grand entrance, 120 by 20 feet; and two end projections 80 by 20 feet. The grand centre dome is 60 feet in diameter and 165 feet high. The end domes are 48 feet square and 140 feet in height.

The entire superstructure rests upon oak piling, of which 16,500 lineal feet were driven for support of same. The building is supported by 31 main trusses, and 10 half trusses at each end. The former are 150 feet span, 4 feet thick, 12 to 14 inches wide, and are made of 1¼ inch dressed pine plank, fastened with bolts and tie-rods. The latter run at each end of the building from the circle, are only 9 inches wide, but of the same thickness and material as the main trusses. The arches are 80 feet height from the floor to the top of the truss.

The style of the architecture is Italian. In other buildings of this character the ends are nearly square; in this one the ends are circular, permitting the continuation of the gallery, in circular form, around the entire building, giving an unbroken sky-light, and an effect to the building on the exterior, and the gallery in the interior, which could not be obtained by any other style of finish.

There have been used 16,500 lineal feet of 12-inch oak piling, 2,000,000 bricks, 5,000 cubic feet of stone, 3,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,500 squares of tin (each being 10 by 10 feet), 840 squares of composition roofing, 130 tons of bolts, nuts, and plates, 4,600 feet of galvanized iron cornice, 1,000 feet of galvanized iron conductor pipes, 8,500 feet of glass in the windows, 5,000 feet of sheet-glass in the ventilators, and 30,000 of ⅜-inch ribbed glass in the skylights; in the doors and offices there are 1,000 feet, and in the art hall 2,160 feet additional of glass. There are 16,000 feet of gas-pipe in the structure, half of which is very large—some of it being 3 inches diameter. The supply of water comprises not only the city Water-Works through their street-mains, but in addition thereto, a pumping engine has been placed on the dock near by, steam being kept up in the boiler to run the same at all times. This pump is connected with a 4-inch main encircling the entire building, with sufficient connections for hose attachments, so that we believe the water-supply to be ample for any emergency.

The additions upon the east side of the building are being fitted up for restaurants, waiting-rooms, coat and package-rooms, barber-shop, wash-rooms, and closets, and will be ready at the close of the week.

The centre projection, fronting on Adams street, has been prepared for the offices of the Corporation, together with a large room provided for the representatives of the press during the continuance of expositions.

No serious accidents have occurred during the progress of the building, and we are pleased to bear testimony to the energy, promptness, and ability displayed throughout by the architect, superintendent of construction, contractors, and laborers, in their united and successful effort to fulfil their several duties in pushing the work to completion, in all its parts, on the time first appointed.

In addition to the erection of a structure, as required by your resolution above referred to, the Executive Committee are also charged by the by-laws with the plans and arrangements for the expositions which may be held from time to time.

In accordance, therefore, with the spirit of your instructions, as soon as the construction of the building itself became a fixed fact we authorized the issue of a programme and classification for a representative exhibition of the products of industry and art, to be held in the projected structure during the present fall.

In view of what now surrounds us on every side, we need not tell you that the response to our invitations has been as generous as the most sanguine could have dared to anticipate; so generous, in truth, that, immense as we thought this palace to be, the applications for space from those who desired to exhibit have been largely in excess of its capacity.

From almost every State and Territory of the Union, as well as from foreign countries valuable and interesting contributions have been placed in the hall, while many more have been necessarily excluded; and as a whole we are persuaded that this will take rank with those great industrial exhibitions which stand to-day more prominently than any other great victories as the landmarks of progress in the life of nations.

The result of our labors, gentlemen, is before you. We beg you to accept it as the discharge of our obligation, voluntarily assumed at your request, and which we have labored cheerfully and faithfully to meet."

It is doubtful whether fifteen persons present heard a word apiece out of what was said. The men below opened their mouths, but did not catch anything.

REMARKS OF MR. COOLBAUGH.
"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The duty has been assigned to me of saying a few words in behalf of the Board of Directors of this Association, in response to the remarks made by Mr. Bouton, and in view of the fact that I am to be followed by able and distinguished speakers, who are to make the set speeches on the occasion, I will endeavor to do justice to myself, to them, and to you, by being as brief as possible. The prospect of erecting in the city a suitable building for such an Exposition as we already find here was agitated only a few months since. It was felt by the public-spirited gentlemen who were connected with the enterprise that the time had come, and, with that resolute will with which the people of Chicago are wont to do what they undertake, they set to do it. An association was organized, officers were elected, stock books were opened, and the moment the subscriptions seemed to justify the success of the enterprise, the Executive Committee, of which you are the honored Chairman were instructed to go ahead. The result is before us, and, in the magnificent structure which in three short months has risen in all its symmetrical proportions from the dust, we behold the coming triumph of New Chicago. It was an enterprise undertaken with no selfish or mercenary purpose, or expectation of individual gain, but, in the belief that the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the Northwest, as well as the promotion of the arts and sciences, required some fit place in which might be exhibited the trophies of our skill and industry. It was hastened probably by a proud determination, somewhat characteristic of our modest citizens, that, in the encouragement of everything that stimulates industry, Chicago cannot afford to be outdone by her older and full-grown sisters, Cincinnati and St. Louis. If their hopes shall be realized with respect to the public benefits which may follow from their undertaking, the projectors of this Exposition will not only be satisfied, but gratified, whatever may be its pecuniary result. And now, in accepting, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Exposition, this work at your hand, I beg to tender you their sincere thanks, and with ours the thanks of the stockholders of the Association, and of all the people of Chicago, for the indomitable energy which, in so brief a space of time, has reared this grand Industrial Palace. May it stand here for an enduring monument for years of the public spirit of this city, and of the sound judgment, good taste, and comprehensive views of Mr. Bouton and his associates, under whose supervision it has been built."

REMARKS OF MAYOR BOND.
More music followed, and then Mayor Bond, who was received with applause, welcomed all present to the great hall to examine the triumphs of the arts around them, and in examining them think not merely of the articles they saw, but also of the inventors. He wanted them, as they wandered around, to consider the mechanic, and think of what he had done. The vast building was erected in ninety days, but it was really the growth of 6,000 years; for only the slow progress of mechanic arts had made this city and the Exposition Building possible. He had long felt that the influence of the mechanic had been too much ignored, even by a man like Buckle. Yet the mechanic had done more to advance humanity and civilization than any other class. It had been wondered why railways were not sooner invented, but they were not practicable till hundreds of other little things had been worked out. Too often, in looking at some one thing, they forgot the long train of mechanics whose labors had been called on to perfect it. The least little thing they could find in the building had become what it was only by the slow progress of mechanics through the ages.

Owing to the noise and the size of the room it was impossible for anybody to hear one word in a hundred out of what the Mayor said. The audience listened with remarkable patience and applauded when there was an apparent stop in the speech. At the close he said he had been urged to talk about finance. He believed a man who had a theory about finance was a dangerous man. He believed there was no cause for alarm, and that the men who rebuilt the city would get safely through the present crisis.

GOVERNOR BEVERIDGE
was introduced, and said that first came markets, then fairs, then expositions—the root, the tree, the foliage. Cities, ancient and modern, had their market places, where buyer and seller met. Chicago wisely abolished that, and left it to private enterprise. In Europe fairs had been held for ages to promote commerce. Merchants and traders gathered to dispose of their products. They were amply enlarged markets. In an early day they promoted commerce and softened national antipathies. He mentioned the celebrated fairs of England, France, Germany, and Russia. Here, fairs were held not for commerce, but to exhibit fine stock, etc., and to acquaint people with the products and resources of the country. These fairs were instituted in the interests of agriculture. They elevated labor and encouraged the producer. In this country and State, with its fertile plains, these fairs should be fostered and protected. In Illinois they had constitutional protection. Of later years they had assumed wider range and international significance. They were held to represent the civilization, wealth, and power of individual nations, and to associate in one enterprise all races of men. Such were the Expositions in Paris, New York, Vienna, and London, and the Centennial Exposition to be held in 1876. Might not they hope that the last one would be a fit memorial of the events it commemorated, and would represent the spirit and progress of America, and be visited by people from all States and lands, and that in its perfect completeness it would surpass all former expositions, and be one the nations of the world would be proud to emulate. In imitation of these expositions, various cities had established them, like Cincinnati and St. Louis. Chicago had its now. In memory of the ashes, in honor of the rebuilding, Chicago now inaugurated its exposition on ground which two years ago was blackened with fire. Now in the presence of a vast concourse, to the sound of sweet music, is dedicated to art, commerce, and industry that magnificent temple. Chicago in every respect imaginable vied with the cities of the world. In one night the fire fiend laid it in ashes. The accumulation of years was swept away. The people, crippled in resources, but not bankrupt in spirit, with hopeful courage and trust in Providence, blew away the smoke and ashes, removed the rubbish, piled up the brick and stone higher and stronger, and finished all, and Chicago to-night with its industries and warehouses, its hotels and banks, and Exposition, sat like a Queen on the lake, grander and more magnificent than ever—the wonder and glory of the world.

SENATOR LOGAN
was next introduced and read his speech. It was a happy thought, that of exhibiting the products of agriculture and mechanics. The habit among literary men a hundred years ago of meeting in clubs and comparing writings had led to improvements and to the perfection of their style. So to these exhibitions farmers and mechanics brought specimens of their products. The florist brought his flowers, and the lady her embroidery. Was it a mere show to please the eye, or give premiums to a few? No. It was intended to accomplish a higher purpose. The gratification of curiosity was a mere minor result. The chief ones were the result on the minds of those who learned, by comparison, defects in their own works, which they had hitherto considered perfect. An artist absorbed in his work was often unconscious of its defects, but when it was placed side by side with another he saw its faults. So was it with the mechanic, and, in every avenue in life, contact with others was essential to the full growth and development of genius. The minister confined to his own parish became narrowed and restricted. These expositions were the assemblies and councils of artisans and artists. The mechanic saw before him the progress that others had made, and in what points they had surpassed him. As he looked, his field of perception became enlarged. These silent influences formed one series of the useful results of these expositions, leading to improved machinery and better trained labor.

Those who visited expositions from mere curiosity learned much. Few departed without seeing something which they could apply in the daily walks of life. It facilitated the spread of inventions, and quickened the return of the rewards of genius. These expositions, rightly considered, had a good moral effect, showing as they did the varied power of the human intellect, and that man was only a little lower than the angels; not akin to the brute, but linked to a higher and more glorious order of existence.

For some reason or other the General skipped part of his speech and hurried to a conclusion.

The next speaker was

SENATOR OGLESBY,
who said he came 175 miles Wednesday, to participate in the services. After that long journey he felt he was not yet in speaking distance of them. Had they heard speeches enough? The night was far advanced and he would like to withdraw. Still he would say a few words. While he was Governor he attended the first Exposition of the woolen men. From that little gathering came the edifice in which they stood. The articles they saw were gathered from a dozen States and shown to 50,000 more people than in 1868. They had been told of the growth and development of manufactures. They co-existed with creation. America less than a hundred years ago stood in advance all the ancient nations, and was equaled by England, France, and Germany only. Did those present come out of curiosity? If the Exposition had no greater aim, it would produce no good result. There was a higher idea in the beautiful articles exhibited. Mechanics and artisans here were in a competition with the skilled labor of the world. It was an honorable contest for glory and wealth. England should be on her guard to save her laurels, for America would outstrip the world. No order could be given that could not be filled here in Chicago for the complicated or costly piece of mechanism or physical industry. The building they stood in was built in ninety days, and but few of those present had put a hand to it. Place the mechanic who devised the building by the side of Senators and Governors, for he was their peer. He told Europe in the kindest spirit, to beware of the energy, courage, pluck, and impudence of Young America. He did not envy the English, and thanked them for what they had done for civilization. He also thanked Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, for their noble efforts, but he warned them that the Northwest had another problem to solve. The nation which paid the highest wages prospered the most, and if the Northwest wanted to excel it must solve the problem of increasing the wages of the laboring man. The Republican party talked for years of elevating labor, and of the dignity of labor. It was elevated by educating the masses. The difference between here and Europe was that all in in subordinate employments were educated here. Could educated men like these be kept down? Would they stick to the idea that wealth grew out of low wages. The toiling millions must rise. Look at the contest raging in England now between educated mechanics and the national federation of employers. That conflict would not stop till labor dictated its own terms. All had been lifted up here. The farmers of Illinois were educated, and the result was the stir of the last twelve months. An educated mass would have power, and would be heard. So the Exhibition brought together men to push on these mighty engines of wealth, but not to cut down the prices of labor. Could Europe be met on the basis of high wages for labor? It was a problem for capital and labor to settle, and it would be settled without any law of Congress. The whole subject of labor was divided into three parts, transmutation, transformation, and transportation. The first agriculture, the second the mechanic arts, and the third commerce. They were nice terms, well understood in the school of political economy. But there was no big name for money-currency, the Stock Board, those places where the representatives of the wealth of the country met. But they had better be called transmogrification, for the banks here had been for some hours in a trance state. Did that give rise to concern? Was there cause for uneasiness? He thought not. The banking capital of Illinois, so far as he could judge, had been mainly almost entirely in the hands of discreet, honest, and prudent men, and, under the National Bank act, there was no reason to say bankers have intended to take advantage of their creditors. When the temporary panic was over the Northwest and the Union would go on prosperous as ever. This was no panic in commercial circles. The wealth of the country remained untouched. There was more wealth than in 1870. They were all healthy and able, and there was no just ground for fearing an universal panic. If it did come, it would be but a moment before the country would recover from it.

The actions of everybody in Chicago showed how little the panic had effected them. Currency would soon return to its accustomed channels and trade would go on as before. He closed by thanking the noble men who got up the Exposition, and wishing the amplest and richest returns to them all.

Gov. Oglesby spoke with his usual fire and energy, and was better heard and more applauded than any of his predecessors. There was a singular contrast between him and the tameness of Senator Logan. Gov. Oglesby's speech, or rather the music which followed it, closed the official programme, and the congregation beneath the balcony scattered. It was then half-past 10. Some left the hall, and immediately fell into

THE CLUTCHES OF THE Z. I. P.,
and were charged twenty-five cents for being hauled home. This is a high price for a hack, and when one is called on to pay it for a ride in a Z. I. P. bus, it is as terrible as buying Northern Pacific bonds at par. However, people will probably be wiser this evening, and shun a line which has to slip down to the end of the alphabet for an initial.

Those who did not leave at once amused themselves by promenading through the hall, and viewing as closely as they could the many interesting objects it contained.

THE TRIBUNE has already published a detailed catalogue of the exhibitors and of the articles they have, but

A HASTY EXAMINATION
yesterday evening showed that there were several things which, for one reason or another, were deserving of special mention. At the southern end of the gallery is an admirable display of vegetables, fruits, and ores, sent by the Land Departments of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Burlington & Missouri Roads, the latter especially covering Western Iowa. Space has also been given the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road for a similar display. The value and interest of this section does not lie so much in its display of immense vegetables and tall corn-stalks, as it does in the fact that it gives a fair idea of the resources of the country along the line of these roads. The farmer or miner who seeks for information will find it there in a most compact and desirable form on the southwestern side of the gallery, where the American Bureau of Mines has an extensive and valuable display of ores.

The southeastern portion of the gallery is occupied by tailors, etc., while the northern and northeastern end is given up to plows, and similar agricultural implements.

THE DISPLAY OF CARRIAGES
in the northwestern side of the gallery is very fair. About the eastern centre of the gallery come the druggists, where Bliss & Torrey make a fine show, and Graham Brothers have a case filled with fancy soaps and toilet articles, which are most artistically arranged, while near them is a very pretty case of telegraph instruments and machinery from the Electric Improvement Company of Galesburg, which are models of beautiful mechanism.

NEXT TO THE GRAVE-YARDS
comes the large stand of the Industrial Class of Chicago, which is decorated with flowers, and contains a number of fine specimens of embroidery, etc. The articles, and the arrangement of them, are due to feminine industry and good taste, and will at once attract the observation of those who find themselves in that part of the room.

In some instances exhibitors have had the good taste to take articles which are in themselves prosaic, and make of them a very striking and attractive picture. Thus H. D. Cragin & Co., who exhibit tin ware, have utilized the blank wall against which they abut by working their name at the top in tiny tin articles, and beneath the name comes a series of arches, one within another, made by fastening a number of articles of the same kind against the wall. It is novel, and the effect, especially at night, is very fine. So, too, Ballard, Fast & Co., of Canton, O., have fastened up their polished steel saws and other manufactures against a dead black ground, which relieves them to perfection. The same effect, though not on so large a scale, has also been obtained by Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia.

AN EXHIBITION OF CROCKERY
and China ware is always attractive, and in this particular the Exposition is strong, quite a number of firms having sent goods, which will be found on the main floor, a little to the right of the central entrance. That of Ira P. Bowen & Co. seems to cover the most ground, but some of the China ware sent by Burley & Tyrrell is very beautiful, and deserves careful inspection, not merely for the fine quality of the articles, but their admirable management. Scott, Ovington & Brothers, also did well, while Bassett's display of chandeliers, near the Adams street entrance, is very striking. At the other end of the main hall,

THE FLORISTS OF CHICAGO
have been given their quarters. There Haskell, of Rockford, and Shepherd & Saunders, familiar names in this city, have a display which is really creditable to them. They do not cover precisely similar ground, so far as the articles shown are concerned, and there is no necessity to make any invidious distinctions. Only a step from these real flowers, is a person by the name of Cox, who, on the spot, manufactures imitation ones of paper, which are really admirable. Some bunches of artificial grapes lack only the juice to make them as good as the genuine article. It is a solemn contrast to pass from the cacti, the lilies and flower-vases to a serious and dignified collection of obelisks and granite shafts. Those tall ones, red and gray, are specially sent by Carpenter, of Aberdeen, and are excellent specimens of Scotch granite, well worked. Near them are some beautiful mantelpieces in white and colored marbles, sent by the Gowan Marble Company. The Artificial Stone Company of Chicago is also well represented.

THE DISPLAY OF MACHINERY
at the northern end of the main hall is large and good, and so is that of stoves, as to the good looks and merits of which it is not for newspapers to pronounce a verdict. Among those exhibiting heavier articles, who have succeeded in making an attractive display, are R. T. Crane & Co., Crerar, Adams & Co., with their railway goods. The scale men are well represented by Fairbanks and Howe, but the stock of the former is the most artistically and attractively arranged.

The attention of the ladies will probably be in part given to

THE FINE DISPLAY OF FURNITURE
on the main floor, near the centre, and they cannot fail to be attracted by the admirable workmanship on those displayed by W. W. Strong, especially a sideboard, which is really beautiful. The quality of the goods of this class contributed by other exhibitors is good, but those above referred to are certainly the handsomest. Under the head of furniture it is also proper to mention the articles sent by the National School Furniture Company, the workmanship of which is excellent. Among the exhibitors of lighter articles J. F. & J. E. White, in the gallery, have a most tastefully arranged show of willow ware, brackets, etc. White Woods, Sherwood & Co. and J. R. Palmenberger make a fine display of all kinds of wire work.

ONE OF THE FINE FEATURES
in the Exposition is the tasteful booths which have been erected upon the main floor. The neatest one of them all is the one occupied by the American Watch Company, of Elgin, with its display of machinery, but the showiest is Gunther's, since the pillars and cornice are inlaid with strips of looking-glass, producing a beautiful effect at night. Among the specially interesting exhibitions are those of the Goodyear Rubber Company, who have samples of all the scores of things that can be made out of India rubber. The billiard-men will find some of Brunswick's tables to look at; lovers of base ball will find a fine show of the implements of the trade, exhibited by Kelley, while the Remington Company have some fine guns and pistols, tastefully arranged.

THE SEWING MACHINE PEOPLE
are on the west side of the main floor, north of the Adams street entrance, and form one of the finest features of the Exposition. There is an amiable rivalry between these agents as to who shall have the handsomest looking platform. As to which of them has succeeded that must be left for the visitors to decide.

There are also many other matters deserving of special notice which must be deferred to another day.

At a late hour the doors closed upon this first, successful day of the Grand Exposition.

THE MUSIC.
The programmes for the music to-day are as follows:

Afternoon.

1. March—"Amoretten" ... Rietzel
2. Overture—"La Sirene" ... Auber
3. Selection from "Il Poliuto" ... Donizetti
4. Waltzes—"Blue Danube" ... Strauss
5. Potpourri—"Irish Airs" ... Beyer
6. Polka—"Cavalier" ... Zikoff
7. Selection—"The Puritan's Daughter" ... Balfe
8. Hymn—"The Day of the Lord" ... Kreutzer.
9. "Saison Galop" ... Zikoff

Evening.

1. March—"Souvenir de Heidelberg" ... Parlow
2. Potpourri—Popular Airs ... Hoffman
3. Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
4. Waltzes—"Wine, Woman and Song" ... Strauss
5. Fantasie—"The Rage in America" ... Rickel
6. Polka—"The Little Pet" ... Parlow
7. Song—"Farewell to the Forest" ... Mendelssohn
8. Grand Processional March ... Dupont
9. Galop—"Ten Pins" ... Zikoff

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.
Music from 2 p. m. till 10 p. m.

GARRITY AND DOWLING.

The Scoundrels Arrested, but Admitted to Bail—"Justice" Banyon Does Not Think They Did Anything to Merit Severe Punishment.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE an account was given of the lawless acts on Tuesday night of two cut-throats and robber-gamblers named John Garrity and John Dowling, who went along Clark street between the hours of 8 and 12, shooting off revolvers and knocking down inoffensive citizens, among the latter being the city editor of this paper and Wells Sherman, ex-Deputy Superintendent of Police. Their riotous career was cut short by some of Capt. Buckley's men, who took them into custody when it seemed as if they had everything their own way. After being identified by some of the persons whom they assaulted, they were taken yesterday evening before that aggregation of uselessness and incompetency, "Justice" Banyon, to have their bail fixed. He exhibited his customary discrimination in the matter, and pooh-poohed Capt. Buckley when the latter ventured to inform him that the prisoners were two of the most desperate men in the city. Garrity was held for trial in bonds of $4,000, on four charges, as follows: Assault on S. J. Medill, with intent to kill; assault on Wells Sherman, with intent to kill; assault on unknown man, with intent to kill; assault on unknown man, with intent to kill. Dowling was released on bonds of $1,000 on the charge of disorderly conduct. Ruffian Garrity was bailed on the first two charges by ruffian Dowling, and on the last two by Mike McDonald. Ruffian Dowling's bonds were also furnished by McDonald. It is probable that both ruffians will escape with light punishment, as Banyon seems to think that the charges amount to nothing.

Yesterday morning Mike McDonald and Maurice Martin, who were spoken of in connection with the assaults made by Dowling and Garrity, called at this office for the purpose of denying that they were in any way implicated. There was a disposition at the time to believe them, but since McDonald has shown such alacrity in going bail for a pair of scoundrels, the original opinion, so far as it relates to him, remains unchanged. Martin may have had nothing to do with the murderous raid. The rumor that Nick Geary assaulted the city editor of this paper was entirely without foundation. He was not seen in the company of the others.

Garrity, it is said, is in the employ of Dowling, and is ready at any time to perform any murderous duty he may impose upon him. It will be remembered that, some months since, Garrity stole $1,400 from Dowling and escaped with it to Memphis. He was never prosecuted for the robbery, and has since shown his gratitude to Dowling by serving him when called upon.

PERSONAL.
If the gentleman who was assaulted by Garrity in front of Wolford's saloon about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and made complaint to a police officer whom he met at the corner of Clark and Madison streets soon after, will call upon Capt. Buckley or Superintendent Washburn his testimony will be received, and he will be given an opportunity to assist in sending one of the worst scoundrels that ever infested any community to the Penitentiary. The gentleman in question said he resided on West Madison street, and took a West Side omnibus soon after making his complaint to the officer.

Grant's Orphan Colt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Hill happened to be in the City of Washington. He had been there before—a member of Congress. Civility caused him to visit Grant. In company with a distinguished Senator from New England, he went to the White-House. A small trotting-wagon, to which was attached a smaller animal, stood beneath the porch in front of the main entrance. As Mr. Hill and his Senatorial friend approached the door, it was opened, and through it came the President.

"Good morning, Mr. President," said the Senator.

"Good morning," replied Grant, continuing, "Senator, you see that colt? Well, that colt's born since I came into this house, and he's going to trot in less than 2:50 before I leave it. He's an orphan, brought up by hand, and born since I have been here."

"Mr. President," said the Senator, "allow me to present Mr. Hill, an ex-member of Congress." Grant shakes the ex-member's hand, and continues: "That colt's an orphan; born since I came into this house, and he's going to trot in less than 2:50 before I leave it."

With these words still on the air, the President mounted his buggy, bowed to his callers, and drove into the avenue.

The Coming Man.

The Denison (Tex.) *New South* says: "The 'coming man' lives in Fannin County and his name is Hambright. According to the Bonham *Enterprise* he killed a negro there several weeks ago, and another negro wanted to have him arrested for it. This was more than his insulted dignity could stand, and a few days since he sent the soul of his second negro meandering through the valley of death by a well directed bullet from his pistol. If young Hambright don't go to Congress, then what is the use of a man having merit."

THE COURTS.

Answer in the Wilson-Lamar Contempt Case.

The Iowa Elevator and Hugh Maher in Trouble.

Another Faithless Partner—An Auction Firm in Court.

Postponement of the Decision in the Tax Cases.

$60,000 Suit Against the Victor Brick-Machine Company.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that a short time ago a petition was filed by the Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, for a rule on Edwin A. Wilson to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. Yesterday, Mr. Wilson filed a lengthy answer of forty pages to vindicate his course. Wilson states that the bill by Melvin and others against the Company, referred to in the petition of the Receiver, was drawn at his (Wilson's) suggestion, and in good faith, and that he believes the allegations to be true. At a meeting of the majority of stockholders in Springfield, March 27, 1873, the resolutions were passed which respondent distributed over the country. He received frequent replies, approving the course of the Springfield branch, and requesting him to act for the writers in the matter. Respondent, at the time of filing the above bill, represented a majority of the stockholders, and, as the attorney, in good faith issued the notices referred to in the petition. Wilson claims that Cushman & Hardin had an agreement in regard to the half million of stock nominally owned by them, by which agreement they were to be allowed to withdraw their payment of 20 per cent and have their stock canceled. Respondent heard that Shufeldt & Ball had this agreement and called on them and asked to see it. Shufeldt refused, asking Wilson, "Do you suppose we are going to furnish you a club to break our heads with?" On Wilson asking why he did not prosecute Cushman & Hardin for this balance, Shufeldt replied that they did not pursue individuals.

The complaint, which is alleged to be a contempt of Court, was filed on suggestion of the Court, the complainants having previously asked to file an answer to bring out these facts, but the Court intimated that the proper way was by original bill, which was accordingly done. The Receiver voluntarily stated he would not commence legal proceedings against the stockholders until September.

Respondent insists there is no warrant in law for the claim set up that leave of Court must be first had before the receiver can be sued; it was mere matter of practice, and if he was not made party a technical objection could be raised in his behalf. The technical course of the Receiver's attorneys confirm respondent in the idea that this proceeding against the stockholders is not equitable and just.

The Committee appointed to wind up the Company's affairs never returned any money to Cushman & Hardin, made any collections, nor released Cushman & Hardin, for they previously to the appointment of the committee had withdrawn the whole of the 20 per cent paid by them.

The Company loaned Hardin $67,000 and $13,000, secured by two mortgages, and the $13,000 mortgage was afterward fraudulently hidden from the Committee in their report on the assets of the Company. When they came to settle up, an attempt was made to sell the $67,000 mortgage of Hardin, but Swett represented that it could not be negotiated, as there was some flaw, and that Hardin would have to make new notes which he (Hardin) refused to do unless he could have a release signed by the Committee from all claims on the stock above mentioned. Under protest, respondent signed a release, supposing, as he had been told, that it was not binding, and that Cushman and Hardin would be still liable for further assessments on their stock. Respondent denies any mala fides in any of his transactions, or that he promised to protect stockholders from suits by the Receiver. Respondent claims that the assessment made by the Receiver and the stockholders was not a valid assessment, having been made by only a part of the Committee which had before been appointed to act for the stockholders, the majority of the Committee agreeing with respondent. Respondent further claims that he has never misrepresented any proceedings in Court to any stockholders, or instigated any resistance to the payment of just claims on them, but that believing as he did that Cushman and Hardin were first liable he has so advised.

THE IOWA ELEVATOR MATTER.
William H. Lunt and Lucien Newberry filed a voluminous bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against Hugh Maher, W. Dickinson, Lazarus Silverman, and Levi D. Boone. The bill sets out that Maher, in 1871, owned Lots 2 and 7 in Block 14, original town. That in 1861, he made a lease for ten years to Lucien Newberry, one of the plaintiffs, one of which was afterwards assigned to Lunt. This lease was extended to Jan. 20, 1872. The lease is now in the hands of Maher, who refuses to return it to complainants. In September 1861, Newberry erected valuable improvements on the leased premises consisting of an elevator called the "Newberry" (or "Iowa Elevator,") with a capacity of 275,000 bushels of grain, including engine-house, boilers, elevators, scales, etc. On Dec. 26, 1871, Maher and complainants made an agreement by which the Iowa Elevator was leased to Maher for ten years, to Jan. 20, 1882, at an annual rental of $5,000 for the first five years, and $4,500 a year thereafter. Maher was also also to pay all taxes and assessments, and to deliver up said premises in good condition at the end of the time.

On Aug. 5, 1872 the elevator was destroyed by fire, through the negligence and carelessness of Maher. There was a considerable amount of copper and machinery unburnt, but which was afterwards stolen or destroyed, and Maher has not rebuilt the burned building as by the lease he was required to do, nor paid any rent since its destruction. In November 1872 Maher sold the old iron, copper, and debris generally of the elevator, which was worth about $3,000, and the machinery lost was worth $2,000. The buildings at the time of the fire were worth $50,000, and could not be replaced for $75,000.

Complainants are fearful that they will lose not only their rents but the value of the building. Maher, they allege, boasts that claims against him are worth only 10 cents on the dollar. The elevator was worth $15,000 a year to any one using the same. It was provided in the lease that in case of default in the payment of rent complainant should have the legal right to re-enter and hold the premises free of charge till the rent was paid, and that at the expiration of the lease the premises should be bought by Maher, at a fair cash value, to be determined by referees.

Silverman holds a mortgage on said premises, which has likely been paid, but is unsatisfied of record. Maher also owned Lots 1 and 8 in the same block, and, in December, mortgaged the whole four lots to L. D. Boone for $40,000. Lots 1 and 8 are sufficient security for this amount, and complainants ask that they be first sold, and thus Lots 2 and 7, on which the elevator stood, will be relieved, as they are even now a meagre security for complainant's losses. In September, 1872, Maher, to becloud the title, gave W. Dickinson a trust-deed of the premises for $24,089.83, due in six months, and it does not appear whether it has been paid.

Complainants ask a writ of injunction against defendants to prevent them selling under the trust-deeds; that a Receiver may be appointed; that Maher may be compelled to make a specific performance of his contract, or the premises sold; and that an account may be had and the value of the building and the accrued rent be declared a valid lien on the property.

SUIT TO RECOVER GOODS LOST.
An action for $10,000 damages was commenced by Chester Hague against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Company, the Atlantic & Great Western Company, and the New York & Erie Railroad Company.

The declaration sets out that in December, 1870, plaintiffs shipped to New York, to A. W. and S. W. Leggett, 532 boxes of cheese and 52 tubs of butter, which, by the negligence of defendants was lost, to their damage of $10,000 as above stated.

DESERTED FOR TWELVE YEARS.
Catharine Burdel asks a divorce from her husband Nicholas on account of cruel treatment, defendant having at one time knocked her down and kicked her in the breast until the blood flowed from her mouth. Defendant has also deserted her for the past twelve years. Complainant had, when she was married, some three or four thousand dollars' worth of property, which was given to her husband. She is now old and unable to work and support herself as she has hitherto done, while defendant by investing her funds is worth considerable. She therefore reasonably asks alimony and an injunction to prevent his disposing of his property, which was granted by Judge Gary without bond.

TROUBLE AMONG AUCTIONEERS.
John A. Eison files a bill against his late partner, James H. Foster, for a dissolution of the partnership. Complainant alleges that he was to give his time and experience and Foster to contribute $7,000 to form an auction business, and to share equally in profits, losses, and expenses. The partnership was to continue five years from March 1, 1872. In October, 1872, the firm became insolvent, but made a settlement, and continued in business, their only capital being complainant's reputation. Defendant, in September, 1873, in violation of this contract, drew at one time $3,400, and appropriated several smaller sums secretly, whereby the establishment is embarrassed. Complainant prays an account may be had.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.
Samuel G. Curry, of Providence, Rhode Island, has instituted an action in chancery against Smith Whittier, John W. Marsh, and Oscar W. Barrett.

Complainant alleges that he and defendant Whittier agreed to buy on speculation Lots 13 and 14 of Johnston & Laflin's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 3, and a part of 4 in Block 23, Fractional Section 15, addition to Chicago. By the terms of purchase, complainants were to pay $2,000 as "earnest money;" $2,000 on the 15th of October, 1872; $4,000 in October, 1873; $4,000 in October, 1874, and the remaining $4,000, making $16,000 in all, in October, 1875.

Curry paid $1,000 as his share, and a receipt was given, which Whittier took. Curry then returned to Rhode Island. Shortly afterward he received a draft on him for $1,000. Supposing this was for the remainder of his share of the first payment, he promptly honored it. Another letter was received from Whittier with a draft for $1,500. There had been an understanding between Curry and Whittier that they would excavate a cellar and build a block on the land, and Whittier represented that the draft for $1,500 was for material to build, according to the arrangement, and thereupon Curry paid it.

Complainant by an accident, shortly after, became insane, and so continued for some weeks, and subsequently was obliged to go to the tropics for his health. A few days ago he came to Chicago to see about his matters here, and to make his share of the second payment. He found things badly mixed, and alleges that Whittier, profiting by his insanity, has attempted to defraud him out of his share in the above described property. Whittier has represented to the grantors that he alone had acquired the title to the property, and induced them to destroy the receipt originally made, and which was not recorded, and to make a deed to him (Whittier) alone. Whittier only paid $1,000 on the first payment, and when he received a deed gave notes and a trust deed on the premises. Since then he has anticipated the time of the notes, and paid them all, and had the trust deed canceled. On the 10th of June, 1873, Whittier obtained a loan of $8,000 from Maria M. Blake, due in three years, and for which he gave notes and two trust deeds to O. W. Barrett, and afterwards borrowed $21,000 from George B. Clapp, to whom he gave his several promissory notes and trust deeds. Whittier has since erected six houses on the land, which is on Twelfth street, east of Michigan avenue, in one of which houses he and his family live. Complainant prays that a resulting trust may be declared, that a reconveyance may be made of one-half of the premises, and an account had of all expenditures and income, a partition of the premises, and for the appointment of a Receiver.

VICTOR BRICK-MACHINE SUIT.
A suit was commenced Aug. 2 by Walter W. Allport against Henry D. Phillips for $60,000 damages. The declaration, which was filed yesterday, sets out that in June, 1873, defendant entered into a contract with Allport, by which Allport was to sell him a farm in Berrien County, Michigan, and the defendant was to give therefor sixty shares in the Victor Brick Machine Company at $100 a share, and to manufacture immediately ten brick machines, of which defendant claimed to be patentee. Defendant had had for a long time the control of said Brick Company, and had the only model of the machine, and had it in his power to ruin the stock of the Company and make it worthless, which defendant well knew. Plaintiff kept his promise and conveyed the land, but the defendant has not manufactured the machines as agreed, and the stock has no market value, whereby the plaintiffs are damnified to the extent of $60,000. Miller and Frost appear for the plaintiff.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.
The case of W. A. Coats et al. was referred to Register Hibbard to examine Coats.

In the case of Guy Wilson, McClellan & Hodges showed their authority as attorneys, and leave was given S. H. Sweet and others to prosecute the matter in case the original petitioners failed to do so.

A discharge was issued to George Hanslein from bankruptcy.

COUNTY COURT.
The will of Joseph Wolf was proved and Benbora Wolf appointed administrator on a bond of $9,600.

Elizabeth Mueller was appointed administrator on the estate of John B. Mueller, under a bond of $8,250.

The decision of Judge Wallace in the tax matters, which was to be given this morning, is postponed till to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.
Hamilton F. Taylor and William H. Brown were indicted for forgery. On the case being called Taylor was not forthcoming, and his recognizance was forfeited, he having deposited $4,000 cash with the State's Attorney. The case was stricken from the docket, as to Brown, there not being evidence enough to convict him.

Henry Stift and Joseph Feller were tried for larceny convicted, and remanded for sentence.

PERSONAL.
The October term of the Superior Court will commence Monday, Oct. 6. Judge A. A. Smith, of Galesburg, and T. L. Murphy are expected to assist in clearing the calendar of the numerous cases accumulated.

A $10,000 SUIT.
Charles B. Holmes commenced an action in assumpsit against the Globe Insurance Company, of Chicago, claiming $10,000.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.
OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Supreme Court met at the usual hour. All the Judges present. The following business was transacted:

Edleman v. Byers et al.; suggestions, diminution of record, and motion for writ allowed.

Rutichauser et al. v. the People ex rel. City of Aurora; motion to set aside decree of Court allowed as per stipulation on file.

Thomas F. Withrow will be granted license to practice law in this State.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad v. Taylor et al.; petition for rehearing granted and case taken by the Court.

Walker et al. v. Bruce; motion to set aside order of affirmance and continue the cause.

O'Connor impleaded with Johnson et al. v. Hetterson et al.; same motion.

Fuller v. Little et al.; suggestions on motion to dismiss.

Hotchkiss v. Russel; appeal dismissed.

Springfield & Southwestern Railroad Company v. Supervisor of Cold Spring Township, motion for summons to issue mandamus, and suggestions filed why the same should not issue.

Same v. Supervisor of Barnhill Township and Clerk of Court; same motion.

Howell, survivor, etc. v. Goodrich; motion for time to file briefs and abstracts.

McCormick v. Huse; motion to amend the opinion filed.

Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company v. Coal Valley Mining Company; motion for extension of time to file briefs by plaintiff.

Smith v. Knight; appeal dismissed.

Kenneda et al. v. Kenneda; appeal dismissed; 5 per cent damages.

Plummer v. Tuttle; same.

Stowell v. Beagle et al.; motion to set aside order of dismissal.

Good v. The President and Trustees of the town of Aledo; death of appellant suggested, and Catharine Good, administratrix, substituted, and motion to dismiss appeal for want of prosecution by appellee.

Same motion in Nos. 548, 549, 550, and 551, same parties.

Motion for the admission of James L. Vansyckel and Elmer Wadkinson on foreign license.

Call of Docket—The following cases were taken on call:

Catlin v. Hough et al.
Stewart et al. v. Kirk.
American & Smith, late copartners, etc., v. Rimpert.
Kellogg v. Hastings.
Harper et al. v. Ely et al.
Walker et al. v. Douglass et al.
Conlin v. Martin.
Newell v. School Directors District No. 1, town 30 north, range 3 east.
Same v. District No. 2.
Same v. District No. 4.
Cusick v. Campbell.
Freese v. Tripp.
Pierce v. Lamb.
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company v. Robert Pence.
Same v. Philip Pence.
Same v. John Logan.
Same v. Crane.
Blanchard v. Williamson; affirmed under the rule.
Kelly et al. v. Carse; continued by agreement.
Blair v. Stolp; put at foot of docket.

Call commences to-morrow at No. 200. Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PERSONAL.

C. T. Laton, of London, is at the Pacific.

Capt. J. C. Brown, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

Thomas Leathers, of Liverpool, is at the Pacific.

T. B. Cox, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

S. B. Eaton, of Hannibal, Mo., is at the Sherman.

R. S. Stephens, of Salt Lake City, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, is at the Commercial.

The Hon. W. G. Davis, of West Virginia, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. James Otis, Mayor of San Francisco, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. C. J. L. Myer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

C. G. Cushing and wife, of Princeton, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Mr. E. St. John, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has gone to Washington Heights.

C. M. Gray, General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has gone to Buffalo on business connected with his road.

Mr. Isaac Griffen, dramatic reader and lecturer, from New York, will be in Chicago in November, and will probably appear under the auspices of Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon.

M. X. Chuse, Fire Marshal of Bloomington, and H. A. Dyke, Fire Marshal of Madison, Wis., were entertained by Marshal Benner and his Assistants, yesterday afternoon.

Hugh Riddle, Esq., General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has gone down his road to view the new improvements in process of construction.

Mr. Lawrence Kehoe, publisher of the *Catholic World* newspaper and General Superintendent of the Catholic Publication Society, was at the Sherman House yesterday, and returned last evening to New York.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial yesterday: E. Houston, Brockport, N. Y.; J. S. Price, Urbana, O.; B. Sprague, Michigan; B. F. Fuller, Washington, D. C.; H. D. Littlefield, Boston; D. Barnham, Mendota; E. K. Doty, Detroit; W. R. Lyons, St. Joseph; W. T. Hays, Kansas City; James Kennedy, New York; John Hoffman, Mendota; Henry Gray, Omaha; F. H. Harmon, Buffalo; G. H. Hamilton, Boston.

Caleb Cushing, when he was appointed Judge, read sixty volumes of Massachusetts reports in nineteen days.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin W. Hutter, a distinguished Lutheran clergyman, of Philadelphia, died on Sunday morning last.

Bishop Koett, of Fulda, who has distinguished himself as a leading Ultramontane in Germany, has been stricken with apoplexy.

George B. Bemis publishes a lengthy card in the Omaha *Bee* to prove that Train predicted the present financial crash several months ago.

Gen. Tom Browne has a wheat straw behind his ear, and is making speeches to the farmers. He owns a fine farm and deals in blooded stock.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

The Rev. Dr. Carlton was accused of peculation in the management of the Methodist Book Concern; and it is his son who is the defaulting Secretary of the Union Trust Company. The family appear to be quite unfortunate, not to mention some other people.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of Chicago, departed hence for that city on Thursday last. His health has so far improved as to admit of his entering upon the active duties of his position. Previous to his departure he was tendered a formal supper, at which all the Catholic clergy of the city were present.—*Baltimore Sun, Sept. 23.*

If there is no memorandum book with its tell-tale story of dividends, etc., we shall be inclined to think that the fever and ague medicine which has the late Mr. Colfax's testimonial of its value in stopping "shakes" and in allaying fever is a pretty good nostrum. If it has cured his shaking, it might be depended upon to quiet a dice-box.—*Terre Haute Gazette.*

Mrs. Ellen Sheely was among the bidders in St. Louis last week for grading five streets. The *Republican* of that city says: "All the bids were very judicious, and evinced a knowledge of the business not inferior to the oldest of our contractors. The bids were very close on the mark, and the contracts were only lost by a few cents. Mrs. Sheely, as administratrix to her husband's estate, completed an extensive piece of grading last fall, for which he was contractor, in the western part of the city, and is therefore not without experience in the business."

James Parton was one of the speakers at the Salisbury (Mass.) picnic. He declared emphatically in favor of peanuts, saying that: "Whether you regard the peanut as a mitigator of sea-side hunger while you are waiting for the clams to be done,—and it takes a long time for them to be done when a large party are waiting for them,—or whether you consider them in the light of promoters of friendship and conversation, they are equally admirable." He also testified to his belief in open-air eating, saying that, while Cæsarism and the Heathen Chinee had no terrors for him, he had fears for the health of the next generation.

Frederick Hecker, one of the most honored and respected citizens of German birth in this country, has been spending the summer in Germany, and will arrive in this city in the course of the next month on his return to his home in Illinois. His admirers in this city intend giving him an ovation on his expected arrival in this city on the German steamship. A committee of German citizens has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. C. Ax, Lipps, Steibel, Goebel, Gardner, and Dr. Panetti, to make preparations for the ovation. A number of the German singing societies have also nominated committees to prepare for the event. Mr. Hecker will probably be officially received on board of the steamer and conducted to Gardner's Hotel. All the singing societies will unite in giving him a serenade.—*Baltimore American.*

The first of Mr. Nordhoff's articles on the Hawaiian Islands, in *Harper's*, has been received, and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment in reading them. As for the illustrations, for the most part they are simply wretched. The "General View of Honolulu" I suspect to be a "stock" cut the publishers have on hand, "mortised" to enable them to stick in any title they choose. It gives a rather better idea of San Francisco than it does of the town whose name it bears at present. The "Portrait of King Lunalilo," inflicted unspeakable anguish upon that royal personage, while poor David Kalakaua, a native Prince, is shown as a St. Domingo colored swell, with a broken nose. Now, if there is any one feature that the veritable David is more proud of than another, it is his nose. Each branch of the royal family on these islands has a distinctive nose, and a stranger looking at the *Harper* portrait of David would immediately exclaim: "Ah! a brother, or may be son, of the late Kamehameha V., or his grown-up sister Ruth!" A most grievous error, but pardonable on account of that nose. I expect to hear that Nordhoff has sat on that engraver.—*Honolulu Letter in San Francisco Alta.*

An Arizona Editorial—Startling Remarks from a Pioneer Bohemian.

From the Prescott Miner, Sept. 16.

Being a firm believer in the axiom that "It is never too late to do good," we boldly announce to all old and new patrons and readers of the *Miner*, that we, the editor, have mustered sufficient courage to "pop the question" to one of Arizona's fairest and best daughters, who has, for some unaccountable reason, said "yes" to our proposal and agreed to become Mrs. Marion. Wedding to take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. W. Wells, in Prescott, on the 18th inst. Reception, at the residence of the parties of the first and second part, in the evening of the same day, to which latter trying ceremony friends from here, there, and everywhere, are cordially invited to come and not stay too long.

As some people may have a desire to know the name of the lady who has condescended to become the better half of a poor Arizona editor, we will honor her and gratify their laudable desire by printing it in capitals, MISS FLORA E. BANGHART, of Chino valley, in this county and Territory.

And now for a few remarks of a personal nature: Over ten years of our life has been passed in Arizona, seven of which have been devoted to the service of patrons and readers of the *Miner*. During these ten years we have prospected, mined, risked our lives among Indians, suffered hardships innumerable, sewed on many a button, flopped many a flap-jack, and, upon several occasions, gone to bed on Mother Earth, tired, hungry, and a little alarmed about the permanency of our scalp. During all these long years we were not strictly happy; no, indeed. That something which the God of Nature has planted in every man's bosom, made us yearn for a partner, a woman if you please, "God's best gift to man." Quartz claims, placer claims, auxiliary claims had we in abundance; but these did not satisfy us. Now, however, we have, at last, struck a "claim" to Miss Flora, and said claim is not for sale. With her we hope to glide down life's rugged pathway in a pleasant way. With her, and with but little else, we propose to take a new departure; to commence anew the battle of life; to earn an honest livelihood out of the *Miner*, to which we must hereafter, if possible, devote more excruciating toil and thought; to labor for the advancement and prosperity of Arizona, and, last, but not least, to trim our sails for a voyage over the River of Time to that land beyond the grave, where transplanted souls live in happiness for ever and ever.

A Two Hundred Dollar Nest for a Mouse—The Little Thief Perishes a Victim of Its Greed.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Misses Gunson & Middleton are dressmakers and milliners, doing a prosperous business at No. 411 St. Clair street. By means of industry and economy they had been enabled in a few months to save $200 to pay the last installment, we believe, of the purchase-money of their place.

In order to prevent any dishonest person from stealing the amount it was stowed away in an old satchel, which was thrown under the counter in an apparently careless way and which looked altogether innocent of having any valuable contents.

A few days since, as the day for payment approached, one of the ladies took the satchel to see if the money was safe. To her astonishment the satchel was empty. What had become of the greenbacks was a mystery for a time. At length a tiny hole was discovered gnawed through a corner of the satchel and then the ladies remembered having lately seen a little mouse running about the shop and in the vicinity of the satchel. Putting these circumstances together, a clew was obtained to the thief.

The next step was to verify the suspicion that the mouse was the real thief. By carefully scrutinizing the floor, the course of the diminutive burglar was tracked by bits of greenbacks to a hole in the wall, inside which was found a nest made of the missing $200. But the bills and scrip had been torn to fragments so that not a cent could be saved. In this nest lay the mouse which had done the mischief, and it was dead, having probably been poisoned by the arsenic contained in the green coloring on the money.

A Boy-Hero.

A boy-hero has been developed in Nagy-Brezna, an obscure Hungarian village, lately visited by the plague. Among the victims was a poor peasant woman, who left behind a son aged 15, but no property. In consequence of this latter circumstance, the parish priest and the rest of the villagers were in no haste to make arrangements for her interment, and, in spite of the prayers and tears of the poor lad, the body remained in the hut. Two days later a peasant woman of property also died, and a grave was immediately dug to be ready for the funeral next day. When, however, the body was carried to the graveyard it was found that her grave was already filled in. The superstitious villagers fell on their knees and crossed themselves, but the priest, guessing how the matter stood, sent two of the peasants to the hut of his poor parishioner to see whether the corpse was there. They returned, having found that the body had been removed, and bringing the boy with them. On being asked where the body of his mother now was, he pointed, sobbing, to the newly-made grave, saying that by exerting all his strength he had dragged the corpse to the graveyard, placed it in the grave, and shovelled in the earth.

The Ashe Family.

The Ashe family of North Carolina, for luck in official honors, cast the Washburne family into the shade. One member of the family, John B. Ashe, was elected Governor in 1795, but he died before his inauguration, and his father, Samuel Ashe, was elected in his stead. John Ashe was a member of the Assembly for the southern portion of the Province of Carolina in 1700; his son, John Baptiste Ashe, of the Colonial Assembly in 1725, and Speaker of that body; his son, Samuel Ashe, of the Assembly of 1777, and Speaker of the Senate branch; his son, Samuel Ashe, of the General Assembly of 1802; his son, William S. Ashe, of the Legislature of 1846, and his son, S. A. Ashe, of the General Assembly of 1870.

JAY COOKE AND HIS CRASH.

The Cause, and the Parallel Readings.

Morris, Girard, Biddle, Cooke, and Other Prominent Bankers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1873.

Philadelphia has provided the three most eccentric and munificent bankers in American history: Robert Morris, Nick Biddle, and Jay Cooke. Their fates and fames recall one another. All have been men of a certain appointed use, which they survived in order to end in catastrophe.

MORRIS

was the Colossus of the Revolutionary period. He raised money for the Government on forlorn occasions, and once raised the half-million to transport Washington's army to Yorktown, whereby Cornwallis surrendered. He lost about 150 vessels in the course of the war, but came out more than safe, and built himself a gorgeous residence, which was never completed. He went into speculations in land, just as Jay Cooke has done, and, failing in his old age, took refuge in a debtors' prison. Robert Morris has descended to us as a savior and benefactor of the country; but his motives and probity were many times called in question, and he was investigated by Congress in 1777. He established the first and the second banks Philadelphia possessed, in the years 1780 and 1781. The first of these banks had £300,000 in specie capital, put up by ninety persons,—Morris heading the list with £10,000 sterling. The second bank was stocked with coin sent out from France to Morris. Both banks stood within gun-shot of Jay Cook's present or late banking-house, and they were the earliest banks in America.

Robert Morris and Jay Cooke were probably of about the same dimensions and force; both possessed of merely English educations; both sanguine men, and better salesmen than bankers; both defective in judgment, and apt to go off at half-cock. They illustrated two different periods better than they completed their own careers. Morris, like Cooke, made a partnership with one of his own name (Gouverneur Morris); and a contemporary ballad sketches one of them as follows:

Some little knowledge, with some little sense,—
More affectation far, and more pretense;
Such is the man; his tongue he never balks;
On all things talkable he boldly talks;
A specious orator, of law he prates;
A pompous nothing, mingles in debates.

NICK BIDDLE.

A man of more culture and polish than either Morris or Cooke, but equally unfortunate, was Nicholas Biddle, who was born in Morris' old age; became Secretary of Legation to France in the period of Bonaparte's magnificence; followed law and literature; and came to the head of the second bank of the United States in 1823. He had previously advocated its recharter in 1811, and may be called, in this respect, the Jay Cooke of the second war with England. For thirteen years Biddle presided over this bank, or until Gen. Jackson closed the bank, and then for two years he was President of a State bank bearing the same name, which came down with a crash in 1841.

It is notable that the bank which Morris started in 1781 lived, under the name of the Bank of Pennsylvania, down to the year 1857, when it failed in the most disastrous manner for $1,875,000. The bank over which Biddle presided was the creation of Alexander Hamilton in 1791, with $10,000,000 capital. In 1811 it went out of existence decently, according to law; but was rechartered in 1816 for twenty years, with $35,000,000 capital, or just about the capital in bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. As a State bank, this institution, of which Biddle was the chief cook, sunk every cent of its capital, and twice suspended specie-payments. The total loss resulting from the panic of 1841 was $56,000,000 in corporate institutions. Biddle's great country seat of "Andalusia" was immediately sold by the Sheriff, and his personal indebtedness to the bank was $1,018,000; failing to pay which, he was subjected to a police-court examination. He died mortified and poor.

THE THREE BANKERS

above referred to were all men of a similar turn of mind as related to the prosecution of national finance as a means of personal wealth. Active, plausible, suggestive, enthusing multitudes, they all lacked prudence and underrated scrupulousness. They all believed that the end justified the means; that a short cut was as dignified in banking as in peddling; and all of them were filled with extravagant ideas of the prosperity of the country at their period, which they wanted to hypothecate, and thus make a currency out of future possibilities. Morris was the first Board of Public Works of this District of Columbia, and he sunk much of his money building rows of houses here. Biddle was the financial representative of Henry Clay's boundless advocacy of internal improvements, Greek fire, and South American independence. Mr. Jay Cooke has been the last of the line. Almost invariably this kind of banker goes under. The kind of banker who holds fast is your real money-grub, like Stephen Girard and others that we might name, who rise from conquering meannesses to immortal Mammon, and die with a terror of the poor-house.

THE BANKER'S MARKS.

There seems to be something about finance so romantic that the most impecunious man can give lessons in it. There are probably as many men doing the business of banking who understand little of its science as there are curbstone orators aforesaid. The origin of banking was lowly enough,—the word itself being derived from *banco*, the bench on which the Hebrew laid his little pile in the public square, and looked down the generations at Rothschild and Belmont. And, for the matter of antiquity as well, banking is of no great age, beginning with the maritime republics of Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. Bills of exchange were first used a while prior to the discovery of America, and the great banks of Holland and England were set up in the period of our rising Colonial life. Philadelphia was founded before the Bank of England, and Morris decorated it with a bank less than a century after William Patterson suggested the bank at London. Ten times has the latter heavy institution been rechartered. Panics and suspensions of specie-payments have not spared it; but something in the solid genius of the English people has made it a fortress in finance.

COMING DOWN TO COOKE.

The final failure of the Bank of the United States brought into vogue our vast system of State Banks, the first of which was founded in Boston City in 1784, and just prior to the Rebellion we had about 1,500 of these. New York State, in 1829,—just thirty years after her first bank was founded,—began a series of measures to give stability to the banks of that Commonwealth; in 1840 the basis of banking there was made United States or State stocks, or bonds and mortgages; and in 1853 the clearing-house was established. Fifty-seven and its panic all are familiar with. Just after the installation of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, he conceived the National Banking system, basing it in the main upon the experience of the New York State banks. Mr. Jay Cooke opposed this system for some time, because he was borrowing money easily from the State banks, and they had no desire to change their charters. Seeing that Mr. Chase was resolute, Mr. Cooke finally gave him every assistance, and established some of the earliest notable National Banks in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION

found Jay Cooke & Co. one of the most widely-known bond-selling houses in the world. There was a certain romance in their coming up from relative obscurity, which they felt in common with the public, and ambition grew in them to employ their wide-spread and all-permeating system of solicitation and advertising upon some other imperial project. They had a correspondent in every country-merchant. They devised an investment suited to their machinery: a great National Life-Insurance Company.

It might have occurred to Jay Cooke & Co. that the picayune nature of such an enterprise was undignified business for great national bankers, and pretty sure to draw upon them the scorn of older and more conservative bankers, who looked already askant upon the provincial origin and sudden opulence of the new firm. But the task to be taken up must be adapted to the working force; a popularized form of bond-selling appeared to be an easy commodity to make go; and, behold, there were the great Mutual Companies, with their $40,000,000 of policies, setting the example.

Had Jay Cooke thought farther, he would have known that to ask the National Congress to charter a Life-Insurance Company with a title to indicate to crude and credulous people that the Treasury or the Government somehow backed it up, was to get the censure and suspicion—deep, if low—of all reliable observers in the land. A picayune project, lobbied through the Highest Legislature with a name apparently devised to mislead, was poor business for the firm which had sold all the loans of the Great War. Hence the saying grew, that the firm could never get above its origin, and it was corrupting public sentiment. To do anything undignified in public life, is generally bad investment.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

however, was no success commensurate with expectations. It was advertised with all the energy of the firm, assisted by the great Wilkesonian pen which had proclaimed that a national debt was a national blessing,—a sweet boon. Amasa Walker made short work of this piece of didactics when it came out, showing that then, if the Rebellion had lasted ten-fold longer, we should have had "ten-fold more available capital." He also disposed of the idea that a public debt gives stability to government, by showing nations like France revolutionized time and again without disturbing the security of rentes. No wonder that orthodox observers began to wonder what kind of new authority we were getting in finance, and whether John Law had really died in the reign of Louis XV.

From National Life Insurance the great firm turned about and fell in with the greatest passion and dissipation of the day:

AN IMPERIAL RAILROAD.

It passed through Congress, with great pains and expense, a charter and land-grant bill of a more extensive character than had yet been given; and, to obtain the right to mortgage its lands, passed also an expensive amendment. The usual elegancies of deception were applied to the possession, and the enterprise was clothed with all the summer tropes of romance. Nature drew up her isothermal line just there, and pinned it with a star, to let the great caravan pass. The Sieur Duluth was reserved for the historical collection, and bestowed upon "the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." Bathos and Tupperism stood as supporters on the great seal of this railway, and many believing and ardent people invested in its bonds; but it was probably destined to fail from the beginning, for these reasons:

First—The period had already been put to the railroad-fever, and the evidence to show how the land-grant and subsidy system had corrupted our highest public men was in the bank of Jay Cooke & Co. at Washington. A brief career was to open before this railroad, and it was then to be overtaken by the general glut and stagnation in railroad-securities. It was a remarkable performance, however, to sell $25,000,000 of these bonds, from the fact:

Second—That all the financial authority in the country took position at the outset against the success of the railway, and it was almost at the peril of reputation that any banker of note negotiated the bonds. The opposition, at first merely deprecatory, grew really mischievous toward the last, and Wall street was flooded with caricatures and pasquinades against the doomed highway.

Third—It was out of the power of any house in America to carry a belt-line of rail across the Continent, unassisted by foreign capital or Government. But the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in addition to this fact, partook of all the railroad looseness of the times. It had its land-companies and its Credit-Mobilier; and that it reached the Missouri River at all, is a wonder.

The above appear to me to be

THE TRUE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE

of the railroad, and not the goodness or badness of the lands along the line. As it was Jay Cooke & Co.'s mistake, it was also the error of the Republican Congress which set the system going and took part of the plunder. The Northern Pacific Railroad was an individual impossibility, discouraged by the financial world, and begun too late in the day of land-grant extravagance. Grant could do it no good with his allusion to the strong box of gold in the mountains; for it was the strong boxes of gold in the coffers which alone could be of any use to this railway. Every railway based upon a real-estate speculation, instead of traffic, will have a hard time to hoe this winter. Think, for example, of roads like the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Paul & Pacific, or the Atlantic & Pacific, running out to solitude for hundreds of miles, and expecting to pay interest on their bonds. Several of these roads, particularly the three which halt on the brink of the Indian Territory, have no earthly hope except in the lobby being stronger than the solemn treaty-obligations of the Government. If they can pay running expenses under a Receiver, and keep the prairie-grass from growing over the ties, they will do well. In the past three years we have built 22,000 miles of road, or a mile to every 1,500 inhabitations. At $30,000 per mile, every human being in the country, including Indians not taxed, is in debt $20 on these railways; or they bear, at 7 per cent, over $46,000,000 interest, or $27,000,000 more specie than there was in all the banks of New York City last Saturday. No wonder that speculators in gold lead the street, and that Jay Gould rises to prominence, while Jay Cooke disappears from the vista. But the cash of our railroads is put down at $50,000 the mile, which is the cost of the Northern Pacific Railroad and this will make, at 7 per cent gold interest, $77,000,000 of mere interest every year. It is time for Gen. Grant's strong box in the mountains to be heard from. Had the Northern Pacific Railroad been continued at the rate it had cost for 500 miles, it would have consumed not less than $150,000,000, or three times the greatest fortune in the country.

JAY COOKE & HIS RIVALS.

The growth of private banking-houses in America bears a close relation to the rise of similar firms in Europe. Most of our really solid bankers have been British, French, and Germans, who, for some reason, combine responsibility and penuriousness in about equal degrees. Shylock is still the truest type of money-lenders. You want good-nature and the liberal hand least of all where you keep your deposits. Robert Morris was an Englishman by birth; Stephen Girard, French; and they probably saw each other often, doing business within one square of each other. Six years after Morris' death, Girard bought the First United States bank-building, next door to the late Jay Cooke & Co.; and there this ex-sutler and liquor-grocer took Government $5,000,000 loans, and died, possessed of $9,000,000, in the year 1831. As Girard forbade a clergyman or ecclesiastic of any kind to enter his college, Jay Cooke has been the Knight-Hospitaller to the clergy. He told me, some time ago, that his villa at Put-in Bay had been a source of great imposition, and that men wealthier than himself were constantly sending their clergy to him to be housed and transported free on railroads. The stature of Girard stands out typical and clear of the true banking class: exact, severe, successful, careless of all things but his creditors; and, whether we like him or no, he is consistent and recognizable. Mr. Cooke has attempted to humanize banking too much; but not all the poetry of the banker Rogers can get the clink out of the business.

THE FOREMOST AMERICAN BANKERS

of our day are Brown Brothers and August Belmont, who is Rothschilds' correspondent. These three firms—Browns, Barings, and Rothschilds—present the same lesson on the greatest scale, of small beginnings, patient savings, and scrupulous banking based upon the fullest knowledge of merchant-commerce. It is not necessary to show who the Rothschilds are; they began in a Jewish alley, extended their operations to five capitals of Europe, survived a loss of $40,000,000 in 1848, and were courted in business-alliance by Jay Cooke & Co. The Barings began with a German emigrant in the Town of Exeter, England; and his sons founded their London house in 1770, taking prominent position through the East India Company. They have risen to high places in politics and diplomacy; but the business head of the house is level down to the fourth generation. The Browns began with a North-Irish linen-draper in Baltimore City, who apprehended the rise of the American cotton-trade at an early day, and established themselves in the chief cities of America and England. The capacity of these great houses is formidable; they are all lenders rather than borrowers of money, and hence their paper is A 1 over the world.

The second class of American houses would probably be headed by Drexel & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., and others, whose capital is not equal to the above, but whose paper sells as high. It is significant that, after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the United States National Fund should be transferred to a house so poorly esteemed amongst substantial bankers as Henry Clews. The Naval Fund, in the first instance, was given to Jay Cooke & Co. by an intrigue, in which two women in public life were actresses. It is the President himself who now deposits it in a smaller hole with Clews. It has been greatly to the injury of Jay Cooke & Co. that, in manipulating the loans of the Government, and securing funds such as the above, they have shown a need of money which must weaken them at last, and a steady necessity and willingness to make the Public Treasury a place of accommodation. The Government's own financial condition has been obscured by the activity and frequency of syndicates, and Wall street has danced upon that suspicion. When the London *Times*, therefore, remarks that the prosperity of America would indicate that the present failures are merely efforts to shake off the dishonest element, it points with directness to this house, which has been indicated in the *Times* by its American correspondent,—one who has relations with the next house up the street.

HIS LOSSES.

There is some doubt whether Jay Cooke ever accumulated any great degree of wealth. The size of his partnership, which at one time included fifteen people, would indicate numbers to make out capital. He lived a plain life in a big house, neither tasting wine nor tobacco; he worked hard, for it required his personal magnetism to push off his bonds, and they have been coming back to his presence for a good while, pressing for redemption; he was in many respects kind-hearted and with a sincere democratic nature, and he believed whatever he was doing to be a great work. But he is the victim of a belief that the War can be fought over again indefinitely, with loans, bonds, Pacific railways, and all the profligacy of that period in which he was a hero.

He is the preacher and lesson of the hour. They who would climb highest must go slow.

GATH.

THREE LETTERS,

Portraying the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Celebrated Canteen Assurance Society.

THE FALL OF THE CANTEEN ASSOCIATION.

NO. 3.

GOPHER, Ill. (30 miles from Bourbonville), Sept. 26, 1873.

The Canteen Association is no more! It died after a short but brilliant life, all day yesterday, aged one month eggeactly. It had something over 200 mourners, not one of whom would be a pleasant object for me to meet at the present writing.

The troubles with the Canteen wos numerous. Precisely at 9 a. m., yesterday, the Canteen period arrived, and promptly, to the minute, the members wos on hand to get their divvys. I was alarmed at the amount of arithmetic I saw displayed there. There wos enough arithmetic in that excited crowd to have made fifty Consulting Actooaries. They had it down to a pint. They had paid in $1.00 each, which would entitle 'em eggeactly to a gallon, of ther hed ben no profits, they sed. But ther hed ben profits. The likker hed ben watered, uv course, as it hed growd stronger, and they calkilated that each one shood be entitled to at least a gallon and a pint. And they wanted it! They wos impatient uv delay, for the Canteen period they hed looked forword to anxiously hed arrived.

I sejested to em that they wood do better to let it lay and accumulate, but they didn't listen to it.

"Not any uv that!" shouted the eggcited multitood, "none uv that: we want our shares now."

Then it become my dooty to explain to em the condition uv the Company.

I sot out by statin in general terms, that there wasnt a drop in the barl. The toomult wos friteful, "Where is our likkur?" "What hez become uv our money?" "Show up, yoo thieves," wos a few uv the exclamations that emanated from this eggscited crowd.

I kept calm. A man who hez money kin keep calm easier than he who heznt. I remarkt that it woz troo each one hed paid in $1, money, and that the Secretary wood show in detail in his report where the money hed gone to, and that that report wood be published probably in about a year, or ez soon ez the Consultin Actooary cood bring his arithmetic to bear and verify the figgers. But I would say that, in rough figgers, (not being a Consultin Actooary) this woz the condishun uv the Company:

Paid in by members		$200.00
To offset wich there wos		
Salary uv President	$40.00	
Salary uv Seckretary	24.00	
Salary uv Treasurer	16.00	
Commission on $200	40.00	
Expenses to Cincinati	10.00	
Commission on purchases	10.00	140.00
Balance on hand		$60.00

Wich balance wos in likkur, a goin on and improvin in strength and flavor and richness every day. "That likker, my friends," I perceeded, "opens up to us a fucher such ez—"

"Divide that likkur amongst us," yelled the crowd, unmoved by my oratory.

"My friends, that is impossible. A reserve fund is essenshal in any Canteen Association. There must be something set aside for extraordinary emergencies, and we hev determined that 33 per cent is not too much. We hev accordingly put that aside ez a reserve.

"Where is it! Show it to us! We want to see it," yelled they agin. The stoopidity uv our Treasurer at this piut rooined us. He lost his nerve and showed em where the reserve keg wos located. That wos fatal. That keg wos not spiked down—it cood be rolled. Rollin' gave it a voice. Men show their emptiness by ther sound, and so do kegs. They rolled it,—a holler eko, as if in mockery, wos their anser. It wos empty!

I do not care to dwell on the sceens that followed. That crowd went for us uncomfortable. Them infooriated men woodent listen to reason. In vain I told em that our Canteen was modeled after a good deal bigger instooshen,—in vain I told em that our Consulting Actooary wood convince em evrything wos right as it shood be,—in vain I askt em wat wos to become uv things of they didn't possess more faith in the integrity uv their officers; but it was of no yoose.

"The likker! the likker!" they yelled, and went for me with a vehemence that may be judged from the patches on my face, and the wrecked condishen uv my left arm. It was miraculous that I escaped with my life.

I hev still faith in the Canteen idea, and shel try it agin somewhere else. The trouble with us, this time, wos in makin the Canteen period too short. We should hev made it a year at least, so that no enquiry cood hev made until we wos prepared to hev enquires made. The Tontines (from whom I got my noshen), put off their period ten years, which is a sensible and a safe time. Then I shel mix it some other way with some other system, so that in times uv difficulty one kin play into the other's hands.

But in my next vencher I shall not be President. My ambishen is to be Consultin Actooary, a position that will eggsackly soot my talents and character. I hev not desided where to locate, but I shel not be out long. SAML. SHARKEY.

Was Mrs. Surratt Manacled?

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: This morning's papers, on what pretends to be the authority of Gov. Hartranft, state that Mrs. Surratt was not manacled during her imprisonment. I attended the trial of the conspirators one day. There was a railing the whole length of one end of the room, about three feet from the wall, in which was a door leading, they said, to the prison. The prisoners sat in a row, behind this railing, Mrs. Surratt being nearest to the door leading into the ante-room at that side, and quite near that leading to the prison. I was given a chair in the aisle, just inside the door, and so near Mrs. Surratt that I could easily have shaken hands with her over or through the railing. I sat there two hours, sometimes touching the railing, when the crowd pressing at the door for entrance induced me to move my chair, so that part of the time I was not more than one foot from her. She wore a heavy black dress, falling on the floor around her feet, so that I could not see them, but every time she moved them I heard chains clank. I had, before that, lived 15 years on a farm on which was a saw-mill, was familiar with the sound of chains, and the difference between that of a wagon and log-chain. The sound was that of a log-chain. It could not have been made by anything but the heavy links of a chain, and that chain must have been fastened to both her ankles. The sounds could not have been made in any other way. The chains on her ankles must have been heavy enough to prevent her lifting her feet, for she only slid them on the floor, one at a time, for a little change of posture. She seemed to avoid moving, so as not to attract attention to the chain; for every time they clanked she blushed, painfully, blushed so that I could see it through the heavy crape veil she wore over her face. I sat until she was removed. She arose with difficulty, leaning on the arm of the officer, who seemed to be kind. She did not lift her feet in moving to and through the door, but slid one at a time, a little way, I think not further than that the heel of the forward foot came on a line with the toe of the other; but all the time the links ground and clanked. She could not move one foot an inch without making them grind. Mrs. Surratt sat before or rather on one side of her Judges, chained with links of iron as heavy as those of a log chain; and while she sat thus she was grossly insulted by spectators, men and women, or things that looked like men and women. Once she turned pale when one of these creatures said: "I hope they'll hang her! Just look at her! She looks like a she-devil!" I could not bear it, but spoke out and said: "She does not look like a devil! She looks like a good, kind-hearted woman, and you are a mean coward for insulting a prisoner." A man, in reply, said to me: "She's a rebel," and I repeated, "Coward! coward."

Mrs. Surratt looked up and our eyes met. The expression of her face will haunt me to the grave, and I thank God for the look of gratitude it wore; but, as we were getting up quite a side-show, an officer forced his way to us, to see what the matter was. I told him that people were insulting the prisoner. He made them stand back, moved my chair to the other side of the aisle, and set a man at the door, to keep order and prevent my holding communication with the prisoner. Mrs. Surratt's chains were a common subject of conversation in Washington at the time. I wrote an account at the time, which was published and extensively copied, and commented upon, and this morning is the first time I have ever heard any denial of the fact that Mrs. Surratt was fettered as she sat wearily through the long hours and days of that trial. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13, 1873.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Fifteen ocean steamers were in the port of Philadelphia last Saturday, against two at the same date last year.

—The City of Galena is funding its municipal indebtedness at 50 cents on a dollar, in accordance with State legislation.

—The Baltimore *Sun* declares that Maryland will spend no more money on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and Congress will be asked for a subsidy.

—A Troy (New York) paper closes its account of a slight railroad collision near there as follows: "Bulkeley, who was intoxicated, was standing on the front platform of the passenger car when the collision took place. He was thrown from the car and badly bruised, but is about the depot to-day as drunk as ever."

—An important change in the wearing apparel of the King of Dahomey is reported. Seated on his throne, he received a scientific commission, not long ago, his body profusely decorated with the blue, gold, and green labels which had been carefully peeled from the medicine bottles brought by Europeans into his dominions.

—Says the Lexington (Ky.) *Press* of Thursday: "Mr. Joshua Owings was married yesterday by Mr. McChesney to Mrs. Regan. The age of the bridegroom is 81, and that of the bride 32. The wedding was to have taken place last Sunday, but the grandchildren of the groom objected, making a great fuss and threatening to shoot the preacher."

—To "set a river afire" is usually considered a very improbable operation, but somebody in California has come pretty near it, having set on fire an island in the Joaquin River, which, according to the Stockton *Herald*, has been burning for months. The surface is of a peaty nature, and when extinguished in one place the fire breaks out in another.

—The Carlists at Vera recently re-enacted the old legend of the Romans carrying off the Sabine women, but whereas the Romans wanted wives, the Carlists only wanted seamstresses to manufacture uniforms. One of the young women carried off was the possessor of a dowry of $35,000.

—The *Revue Catholique*, of Brussels, has discovered another miracle in the case of Louise Lateau, of Bois d'Haine, Belgium, who has taken no nourishment whatever for the last twenty months, and who is, nevertheless, in excellent health.

—Planet No. 127, which was discovered early this summer, has been named Liberatrix, in honor of M. Thiers. It has been also decided that planets Nos. 126 and 128 shall be known to the scientific world as Vellida and Johanna, the latter name being in honor of Joan of Arc.

—Thirteen hundred head of California horses passed through town yesterday, on their way to New Mexico. They were driven from Los Angeles, and are the property of Juan Matteo Sanchez, a wealthy Castillian. A finer lot of young broncos we have never seen. Santa Fe avenue was strung with them for more than half a mile, and, as the advance reached the bridge, a large flock of sheep were crossing, but the horses trotted through them as if they were so many sage brush. Fortunately, no sheep were trampled to death.—*Pueblo Chieftain.*

—The burned district of Boston is being rapidly rebuilt, the streets widened, larger water-pipes laid, and the whole character of the district, with respect to the risks, changed. It is expected that on the anniversary of the fire, Nov. 9 and 10, three of the streets will be wholly restored, and more than three-fourths of the sites of all the other burned buildings occupied by partially completed structures. The new buildings, in beauty, strength, and durability, are improvements on those that were destroyed, and many of them are fire-proof. Their value is estimated at twice that of the old buildings, notwithstanding the widening of the streets.

—The California State Board of Equalization has fixed the rate of taxation for State purposes for this year, at 50 cents on the $100 of assessed value, so that San Francisco, having $206,000,000 on her roll, will have to come down with $1,030,000 for her share. This is for State purposes alone. The city tax will be three times as much, and the amount paid in duties and internal revenue taxes about $9,000,000, making a total of $13,000,000 of taxes to be collected in San Francisco next year. Of the duties on imports, about $5,000,000 are repaid to our citizens by the people of the coast outside of this city, leaving $8,000,000 to be paid by 27,000 voters, or about $300 annually of tax to every voter, on the average.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Cookery.

Accounts of the Lectures on Cookery given by Mr. Buckmaster at the International Exhibition are very appetizing. Recently he discoursed upon pot-au-feu, with practical illustrations, having his fires, braziers, stew-pans, and materials all arranged, with several active and neat young women to help him. For his pot-au-feu Mr. Buckmaster produced meat and bone, for which he gave sixpence halfpenny, being pickings from small bits which butchers always have for sale. The necessary vegetables, potatoes, herbs, and bread brought the cost of materials up to 1s 3d. With these Mr. B. proceeded to make enough excellent soup for six persons. While it was boiling the lecturer deviated to the subject of tripe, which was also cooked, together with cow-heel. Then, the dinner being ready, the audience was invited to taste it. The general verdict was, "Delicious."

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

FINANCIAL.

TO WORKING MEN, CLERKS, AND Small Depositors in Savings Banks.

We will receive in part or whole payment for property at Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Irving Park, and South Chicago, properly certified books of deposit or checks upon Chicago Savings Banks now doing business. Terms—upon property improved or unimproved—½ or ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 7 per cent, or a discount of 10 per cent, for all cash.

B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE PROPELLER METEOR For Account of Owners and Underwriters.

As she now lies at Clark's Dry-Dock, Detroit, together with her engines, boilers, anchors, chains, etc. This vessel was burned last June, has since been raised, and is now afloat. She has two engines of 26½x32 inch cylinder, built by the Cuyahoga Steam Engine Works, of Cleveland. Her boilers are 8½x18 feet, and apparently in good condition.

The undersigned will receive proposals from parties desiring to purchase the property at private sale until

OCT. 1, 1873,

And if not sold before that date the same will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Sale will take place at 11 o'clock a. m. on board of the vessel at Trowbridge & Wilcox's Dock, foot of Woodward-av., Detroit. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

SMITH & DAVIS, 44 and 46 Main-st., Buffalo.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

"Amusements are known by the people who attend them." "A man is known by his amusements."

REASONS FOR BUYING A SEASON TICKET to the Star Course:

You have a reserved seat to hear ten of the most celebrated and best lecturers for only $5—less than half the cost of reserved seats if you bought them singly for each lecture.

You have the same reserved seat throughout the whole Course.

The Course Tickets are sold first, and have the first choice of reserved seats.

You avoid the inconvenience of trying to get a good seat each week, which everyone who has ever stood "in line" will endeavor to avoid.

If you do not go yourself you can safely send your children, and know they are in good company, and the better for having gone.

You have ten weeks' instructive enjoyment for less money than you can buy it elsewhere. It furnishes food for discussion and thought.

You are sure you get as much as is advertised. If any change is ever made in the Star Course it is for THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLDERS OF SEASON TICKETS. The managers know this at a cost of over two thousand dollars last season.

You hear for 50 cents each, in a reserved seat in the most elegant hall in Chicago,

BRET HARTE, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, JAMES T. FIELDS, GERALD MASSEY, NEWMAN HALL, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, CAMILLA URSO CONCERT TROUPE, R. J. DE CORDOVA, E. H. CHAPIN, and JOHN BROUGHAM.

You can always redeem your Course Tickets at their pro rata value on Wednesday mornings.

"It is not a question of amusements or no amusements, but of the kind of amusements."

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

DEXTER PARK.

Gretna Green Matinee.

The First Representation of a GRETNA GREEN ELOPEMENT, With Wedding Feasts, Marriage Bells, &c., EVER PRODUCED On a Race Track in America, AT DEXTER PARK, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1873, at 3 p. m.

Tickets—50c, 75c, $1, and $1.25—to be had at Garden City Savings Bank, 78 South Halsted-st., near Madison. F. G. WELCH, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Production of an entirely new American Play, by Louis Vider, being a Story of Domestic Life, founded on facts, entitled

IMMOLATION.

Miss Ada Gray, Mrs. Mary Myers, Mrs. Stoneall, Messrs. O'Neil, Norris, Bock, Rainford, and Seymour in the cast. Every evening this week and SATURDAY MATINEE.

In Rehearsal—SARATOGA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF AMY ROBSART!

The Grand Historical Spectacular Drama, with "America's Dramatic Queen," MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

To-night—HER FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last night but one of Amy Robsart.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the Sensational and Pictorial Sketch of LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, in which every member of the Company will appear. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for "The Funny Mokes In a Fog."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Monday, Sept. 22. GREAT SUCCESS of Bartley Campbell's graphic picture of Life at the Sea Side,

PERIL; Or Love at Long Branch!

Every Evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Nightly received with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

In rehearsal—MAN AND WIFE.

In preparation—Bartley Campbell's latest—HEARTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

Entire Change of Programme this Week. First time of the Burlesque entitled the THIEVES OF BAGDAD.

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

DR. KAHN'S Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

For a short season, DAN MORRIS & HOWORTH'S HIBERNICA, or TOUR THROUGH IRELAND.

DAN MORRIS as ... Barney, the Dublin Car Man.

MISS JOSIE MORRIS as ... Kitty O'Connor.

Matinee on Saturday at 2 p. m.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF BETTY RIGL, and last performance but two of A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.

Grand Matinee to-morrow at 2½.

Monday—Ned Buntline and His Scouts.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.,

ARE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS AND Fancy Goods Trade

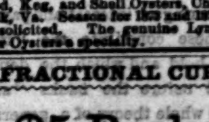
HENRY LEVY & SON, 49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are:

Backgammon and Chess Boards,
Dressing Cases and Work Boxes,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice,
Mathematical Instruments,
Portmonnaies and Bill Books,
Tourist Cases and Portfolios,
Pen and Pocket Cutlery,
Writing Cases, Inkstands,
Scotch and Fern Goods,
Cabinet of Games,
Musical Cabinets,
Photo Albums,
Water Colors,
Card Cases,

and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.



HAZELTON'S PIANOS. ALL STYLES. GOOLD & SON, Cor. Adams-st. & Wabash-av.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY,

R. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and Horn Harbor Oysters a specialty.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Family and Day School, NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 28 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. B. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, L. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for girls and young boys, at Oconomowoc, Wis. For circulars, address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MISS SULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

France ... Sept. 20. | Spain ... Oct. 11.
Egypt ... Sept. 27. | Italy ... Oct. 18.
Greece ... Oct. 4. | France ... Oct. 25.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 12.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ... Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN ... Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to the office of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

Dr. TOWNSEND, 183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE, 113 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Henry Olin, OCULIST AND AURIST, 127 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Operating Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:15 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:20 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4.45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CONVICT LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE Kansas State Penitentiary,

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 5, 1873.

The labor of 250 convicts, or whatever may not be employed by the State on buildings and necessary work about the Prison, is offered to the highest bidder.

There are now 346 convicts in the Prison. Seventy are at the present time employed in manufacturing wagons, buggies, and carriages.

Parties employing the labor will be allowed to pursue such branches of manufacturing as they desire, and that are usually carried on in other Penitentiaries.

Offers will be received for 50 to any number that may be subject to contracting in the Prison.

The shops now ready for occupancy are as follows: One brick shop, 135x56 feet, 2-stories in height, of 12 feet each, tin roof, with a new 65-horse power engine and boiler occupying one end of this building in two separate rooms; this building is now used as blacksmith and wood-work shops for the manufacture of wagons, &c. Directly at right angles with this building is a one-story brick shop, 150x50 feet, for blacksmith shop, with blacksmith forges in the centre, with slate roof.

On the same line with this are two shop rooms of 300x28 feet.

The necessary heating pipes will be put in shops. The contractor would be required to heat the shops at his own expense, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of making contract.

All shops and the boiler and engine are new and in perfect order.

Contractors to commence work by the 5th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as would be possible, and continue for a term of years to be agreed upon, and not to exceed ten years.

Five hundred dollars ($500) in currency or bankable paper must be deposited with each bid, as a security for complying with bid if award is made.

The contracting parties will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their contract in the sum of ten to forty thousand dollars, or such a sum in proportion to the number of convicts employed.

Payments for the labor will be required to be made monthly, by the 10th day of each month succeeding that in which the labor was performed.

Contractors will not be required to pay for any time lost by reason of sickness, or while convicts are confined in their cells under punishment, but convicts will be allowed to bathe, shave, see the surgeon, and receive visits from friends in accordance with the rules of the Prison, without any deduction for lost time on that account.

An average of nine (9) hours during the year will be considered a day's labor.

All bids to be sealed, and will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., the 15th day of October, 1873.

Bidders are requested to be present at opening of bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The Kansas Penitentiary is located five miles south of Leavenworth City, on the Leavenworth & Lawrence Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, rendering railroad communication easy. Coal can be had from the Leavenworth coal mine in any quantity.

Any further information may be had by addressing the Warden, Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom all bids are to be addressed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY HOPKINS, Warden.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Providence, R. I., Builder of the HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars.

A 90-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Immolation."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Amy Robsart."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. "Thieves of Bagdad."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "A Tale of Enchantment."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

USE LYON'S INSECT POWDER AND YOUR LARder, kitchen, wardrobe, and beds will be free from cockroaches, bugs, and ants.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, September 26, 1873.

Seventeen years ago, a murder was committed near Cairo, in this State, and until yesterday the law has not been able to lay its hands on the alleged perpetrator. His name is Smith, and his victim was George Denny, whom he killed in 1856.

A convention to meet in New Orleans, Nov. 24, has been called by the Committee of Seventy in that city, to consider some measures to better the political situation in Louisiana. It will be composed of delegates chosen by persons irrespective of party who are opposed to the Kellogg clique.

In the Michigan Constitutional Convention, yesterday, there was a long discussion concerning the proposed section of the article on Railroads, prohibiting the issue of watered stocks. A Mr. Jerome opposed the section, as being of a piece with the injudicious railroad legislation of other States, to which he attributed the present financial crisis.

An unfortunate balloonist met a sad fate yesterday at Wapello, Iowa, when making an ascension from the fair-grounds. His hot-air balloon caught fire as it left the ground, and carried him up unconscious of the flames above him, till at the height of 1,500 feet the ropes that supported the bar on which he was performing some gymnastic feats burned away, and he fell to the ground. It is but a few weeks since that a similar fate befell La Mountain at Ionia, Mich.

The State Board of Assessors of New York have completed their labors, after several months' session, and return the assessed value of 27,876,233 acres of land in the State at $1,692,523,071, and that of the personal property $437,102,315. Of these amounts, New York County (which is virtually New York City) pays on $797,148,665, or nearly one-half of the assessed value of the entire real estate in the State, and on $306,949,422, or about three-fourths of all personal property in the State. The total assessed value of real and personal property in the State is $2,129,625,386, of which New York is credited with $1,104,098,087.

Mail advices from London regarding the last days of the German occupation of Verdun report a singular incident that was neglected in the cable dispatches. When the last installment of the indemnity had been paid, and arrangements for the evacuation of French territory had been completed, the German authorities presented a supplementary claim for 1,000,000 francs. This extraordinary levy was justified on the ground that expenditures to this amount had been made in maintaining the French postal-service in the departments occupied by the German forces. The Government at Versailles was at once apprised of the complication that had arisen, and an order was returned for the payment of the sum demanded.

The bids for the ornamental plastering of the Illinois State-House were opened at Springfield on the 3d inst. The highest bid was $185,000; the lowest, by Smith & Eastman, of Chicago, was for $65,000. The job was of course awarded to the latter firm, which has since declined it, forfeiting $1,000, according to the terms of the contract. The next lowest bid was by Goddard & De Jeune, of Chicago, for $127,000. If, by the rule, upon the failure of the lowest bidder to take the contract the next lowest succeeds, then Goddard & De Jeune could well afford to pay the forfeiture of Smith & Eastman; other bidders might do the same for Goddard & De Jeune. The forfeiture seems to have been a small one if intended to prevent collusion.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition was formally opened yesterday evening in the presence of an audience which did not fall much below fifteen thousand persons. The incessant labor of the day had cleared away all the rubbish, and left the main hall and gallery in a condition very near completion. There were some vacant spaces, but the expositors to whom they have been assigned will have their goods in place in a few days. The general appearance of the Exposition was most creditable to all concerned, and this display of the arts and industries of the Northwest was looked upon with admiration by all present. The meeting by which the Exposition was formally opened was presided over by Mr. Coolbaugh, and was addressed by Senators Oglesby and Logan, Gov. Beveridge, Mayor Bond, and Mr. Bouton.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, but breadstuffs were higher all round, the recent decline having brought large buying orders here, accompanied by the currency. Mess pork was quiet and easier at $15.50@16.00 cash, and $13.00 seller December. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, at $8.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.80 seller December. Meats were dull at 7⅝@7½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, and 9@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominal at 91@92c per gallon. Lake freights were active and closed firm at 8c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active, and 5@7c higher, closing at 97c cash, and $1.02½ seller October. Corn was moderately active, and advanced 2c, closing at 35½c cash, and 38⅜c seller October. Oats were quiet, and 1½@2c higher, closing at 27c cash, and 28½c bid seller October. Rye was 1@2c higher, at 62c. Barley was strong, advancing 7@13c, and closed at $1.15 for No. 2, and $1.00 for No 3. The cattle trade was dull and prices weak. Sales were reported at $1.60@5.40 for common Cherokees to choice native steers. Hogs were dull and weak at $4.00@4.55 for poor heavy to choice light grades.

THE SITUATION.

A sensational and highly-colored statement was promulgated yesterday, that all the banks in Chicago had resolved to close their doors and suspend business. This vicious falsehood produced a temporary panic, both here and elsewhere; but when the hour came for opening their doors, and it was found that they were all transacting their business as usual, and that no excessive demands were made upon them by depositors, the usual course of things was resumed in business circles. If there is to be a general suspension throughout the country, it is inevitable that the stronger and more fortunate banks will not consent to sacrifice their standing resources to carry the weaker ones much longer. An issue of clearing-house certificates, such as has been adopted in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, may serve to avert the crisis here. Up to the present time, however, all the clearances in this city have been effected with currency, showing that the Chicago banks are better provided with ready means than those of Eastern cities. The day closed without any symptoms of a panic, although great anxiety was felt to obtain news from other parts of the country. On the Board of Trade a rather buoyant feeling prevailed in consequence of the arrival of purchasers from the East and from Canada, with supplies of currency, to take advantage of the low prices of grain. At the Union Stock-Yards, however, it was found impossible to receive any more cattle, the yards being already full and no buyers to take away the existing stock.

In New York, the day passed off quietly. The crowds which have assembled in Wall and Broad streets for some days past were not visible. A feeling prevailed that a general suspension of the banks would be necessary, and a rumor prevailed that the Secretary of the Treasury had advised that course. This rumor, however, was authoritatively contradicted, the Secretary declining to advise the banks in any way. It transpired that the Sub-Treasury in New York had disbursed $25,000,000 in greenbanks in the purchase of bonds, and that a portion of this had come out of the so-called reserve of $44,000,000. At this point the purchase of bonds was stopped. It was also learned that a large amount of bonds were *in transitu* from country banks to New York for conversion into greenbacks, which, of course, cannot now be sold. It is evident that if the law permitted such conversion without limit, relief would soon be obtained, since the ability of the country to hoard money is itself limited, and is far less than the amount of bonds which would be offered under the stimulus of the present low prices of property. The difficulty of getting currency has caused a blockade of the breadstuffs, provision, and cotton trades in New York. Nevertheless, large shipments of currency were made yesterday to the South and West by the various express lines.

The banks of Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and several other cities have followed the action of the New York banks, and are only paying out currency to meet the actual necessities of customers. In the present condition of things, it is not likely that this currency will be redeposited in the banks. Everything depends on the next few days. If the banks succeed in maintaining their credit; if they can satisfy their customers, not of their ultimate solvency (for nobody doubts that), but that all reasonable demands upon them for currency will be met, the money now so relentlessly hoarded will be returned to them, and the crisis will be past. A general suspension, however, would be an enormous calamity, since there is no place upon which business could rebuild itself. To prevent this every effort should be strained. The banks are the channels through which the mighty exchanges of the continent are adjusted. To adjust themselves to any other channels must be the work not merely of days and weeks, but of years, and the losses incurred in the readjustment would be enormous. And these would be real and not imaginary losses, since the construction of such costly machinery must be paid for out of the property exchanged.

The only place where anything like a panic occurred yesterday was at Memphis, where three banks closed their doors.

The Boston banks met and resolved that there was nothing in the situation calling for any change in their usual mode of doing business.

About $700,000 in gold was shipped from Liverpool to New York yesterday for the purchase of breadstuffs, and this is likely to be followed by still larger shipments, since the price of sterling exchange has fallen to a merely nominal point. The London *Daily News* thinks that the present panic in the United States may cause a resumption of specie payments. It is quite certain that any large sale of gold at the present moment would force the price down to a much lower figure than it has reached at any time since the War, in spite of the new issue of greenbacks from the $44,000,000 reserve.

AN INCENDIARY PUBLICATION.

Since Monday or Tuesday last, some of the banks of this city which have large deposits from country banks have been unable to return those balances in currency as fast as they were drawn for. To that extent they have been in a state of virtual suspension. Other banks, and by far the larger number, having to deal only with city depositors, have been paying all demands upon them, both over the counter and at the Clearing-House. The first-mentioned banks, finding their own tails cut off, thought it would be a wise thing to call all the foxes together, and get them to cut off their tails, so as to be in the fashion. Accordingly, they assembled on Wednesday night, and, after considerable debate, resolved, in substance, that if any fox wanted his tail cut off, the rest would make no objection. In other words, if any bank wanted to pay small checks and refuse to pay large ones, the rest would consent that it should do so. All the banks opened their doors yesterday morning, and went about their business as usual, and all settled their Clearing-House balances with currency.

The Chicago *Times*, however, seized upon this insignificant circumstance to make a sensation at the expense of creating a panic. It declared in flaring head-lines that all the banks in Chicago had "closed their places." Citizens who saw this startling announcement came down town expecting to find every bank shut up and mobs of depositors besieging their doors. Instead of this they found every bank open and transacting its business as usual, and no disturbance anywhere except such as had been created by this incendiary publication. Nevertheless, a severe shock had been given to public confidence, and the healthful and reassuring tone which had been recovered on Wednesday was rudely reversed. It was seen that this alarming falsehood, that all the banks in Chicago were shut up, would go out to the country and produce fresh dismay in quarters where it could not be contradicted, and that the result would be a still greater and fiercer demand for greenbacks, causing everybody to hoard currency, and precipitating the very panic which has thus far been skillfully avoided.

If a general panic ensues from this affair it will be due entirely to the action of the short-tailed banks and to the willfully-exaggerated and sensational article in the *Times*. A plain statement of the case is, that a few banks have obtained the sanction of their neighbors—such sanction being not necessary, and of no avail one way or the other—to do publicly what they have been doing privately for several days; that is, to refuse payment in currency of their country balances, just as the New York banks some days ago refused to pay their country balances. The country banks, anticipating a run upon themselves, call for their balances in the city, while city depositors, being in daily consultation with their bankers, and expecting no run upon themselves, draw even less than usual, and only what their actual necessities require. Of course, the country banks have the same right to demand the currency due to them that city depositors have. They have their own liabilities to meet. Refusal to pay them is an act of bankruptcy. The case as it stands shows that the system of paying interest on deposits, and thus attracting large sums of money, liable to be called for at a moment's warning, is unsafe. There is no reason why banks which do not pursue this policy should involve themselves in the same calamity. It will be time for them to proclaim their own bankruptcy when it occurs. So long as they can persuade their depositors to do business with checks, certificates, and such amounts of currency as are actually required to pay wages and grocers' bills, they are on solid ground—there is no harm done. If they outstrip the public in undermining confidence, they must expect the worst consequences to fall upon themselves. City depositors have thus far been extremely moderate and reasonable in their demands. They have a right to demand that at least equal coolness shall be exhibited by the banks themselves.

INSENSATE FOLLY.

The flurry, dating its origin with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., is now nine days old, and it is time to ask what there is in the circumstances and condition of the country to warrant the apprehension of any person. The man who speculates stakes his money on the chances of large returns, or partial, perhaps total, loss. If the speculation fails, he loses. His loss, however, involves no destruction of property, nor any reduction of real values. There has been an actual investment of many millions of dollars in unproductive railways; this money has been for the time sunk. To the extent that it was built with foreign capital there has been no loss to us, because we have the property and our creditors have the bonds. We are in possession of the assets, be they great or small, and the foreign creditor is at the disadvantage. The failures of Jay Cooke & Co., Henry Clews & Co., and the forty or fifty smaller brokers have not been caused by any loss of property, or any calamity or misfortune in the least degree affecting the production or wealth of the country. These persons were carrying stocks and bonds at a fictitious valuation; they were unable to maintain these securities at more than their actual worth; and, as all their means was invested in the margin between the real and the fictitious, they collapsed. Their fate was no more than the ordinary fate of any man who stakes his money in a game of chance.

Notwithstanding these facts, known to all persons, there is a feeling, as irrational as it is feverish, to draw from the banks and other places of deposit such money as may be there. When it is drawn out of bank, to protect it from being robbed it must be placed on deposit somewhere else. Persons depositing their money in any bank are presumed to have given at least ordinary investigation to the character of the institution in which they make it. Depositors with Jay Cooke and Henry Clews got more interest than they could from legitimate bankers. The fact that these bankers were engaged in speculation—that they were floating bonds and stocks at figures far above their real value—was notorious, and depositors, in consideration of the rate of interest, assumed the increased risk. Both banker and depositor were speculators in that case, and both shared the consequences of the explosion. But, in the case of ordinary deposits in banks doing an ordinary business, the depositor must be presumed to have investigated the responsibility of the institution to which he confided his money. The reason given by those who seek to draw their deposits is, that the bank *may* suspend payments. A bank suspension, general or partial, had some significance or meaning when the money of the country was gold or silver. A bank may be rotten and insolvent, and fail; but to talk of a suspension of payments at this time is the use of an old term without any of its significance. A suspension of payments in promises to pay at some indefinite time in the uncertain future, is absurdity on its face. In fact, the United States Government has suspended payments ever since it made Treasury notes a legal-tender. Ever since it stopped paying coin for its debts it has suspended payments. It has issued evidences of indebtedness, bearing no interest and payable at no time, and these constitute the "money" which the banks hold and which the depositors seek to draw out before the banks "suspend payment." The whole theory of a general suspension of payments, when there is not a dollar of coin on deposit anywhere, and when the entire circulating medium consists of indefinite promises to pay, is an absurdity. Yet the hunt after greenbacks is as ardent as it could be if the money on deposit was a reality and not a fiction. It seems to be forgotten that the whole business of the country is done under a suspension of actual payments, and that we have no money other than irredeemable printed promises. A bank suspension as distinguished from a bank failure means nothing more, at best, than a refusal to pay out one class of promissory notes, or evidences of debt, in exchange for another.

Considering that there is just the same amount of property, with undiminished value, now in the country as there was before the panic began; that we have all the goods, merchandise, bread, and provisions that we had before the panic; that nothing has been lost; that nothing has disappeared but what was fraudulent and fictitious,—the panic is a supreme absurdity. The conversion of property into greenbacks, and the hoarding of the latter, is one of those irrational proceedings which intelligent people occasionally adopt in moments of blindness and sudden fear. The wisest course is to draw out the greenbacks from their hiding-places, and put them in some form of tangible property, where it will be productive and can be seen.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

In the present crisis, when the financial skies are dark and threatening, there is one department of trade whose current cannot be stopped, although it may be momentarily checked. We allude to the movement of wheat to the seaboard and to Europe. Our crop is abundant, the quality is good, and it is certain that England and the Continent must have all we can spare them. Dispatches received here report that the correspondents of Liverpool houses in New York were ready on Wednesday to purchase wheat and to pay for it in currency or coin. This fact was manifest on the Board of Trade yesterday, where prices advanced and buyers were ready to pay for their purchases by cash on delivery. Some of the buyers had dispatches that cash had been shipped by express, and would arrive in a day or two, but to them an advance of one to two cents was made. The low prices still ruling will stimulate buyers, and we should not be surprised to see a very active market within the next week, even though all transactions were made with greenbacks from hand to hand. The movement in wheat breaking as it must the business blockade, our merchants and manufacturers and commission houses may still expect a good fall business. The Northwest has an abundance of all food products, and the Eastern States and Europe must have them. Of course they must pay for them, and, if our people have not maturing indebtedness to offset, they must pay in currency or in coin. Our citizens will remember that, when the banks all suspended in 1861, and for a week or two nobody had any money, the Eastern cities sent their gold to the West to buy our grain and provisions, and, for a time at least, business was exceedingly active. We see no reason, therefore, for any continued stagnation in the channels of trade.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS.

The responsibility for the present financial crisis rests mainly with the railroads and their antagonists. Thoughtful observers predicted a popular reaction against the dangerous power concentrated in the great corporations. Conscious of their might, the railroads ignored the rising importance of the Grangers. They declined to conciliate them. Now the little cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand, has gathered in size until its gloom overspreads the continent.

Exasperated at being deemed of no consequence, the Grangers united in an onslaught that has been translated in Europe as a communistic war upon vested rights and property. This impression was given at an unfortunate time. Nearly 9,000 miles of railroad were projected, chiefly in the West. The capital required amounted to the enormous sum of $240,000,000, placing the average cost at $30,000 per mile. The expectation was to secure at least one-third of the amount from Europe.

Had the political horizon not been overcast, no difficulty would have been experienced. The plethora of capital in Germany, consequent upon the prompt payment of the French war indemnity, created a demand for investments. American securities would have been eagerly seized upon had the capitalists not recently suffered from worthless railroad bonds issued by some of our Western roads. While negotiations were pending to convince them of the certain profit of those offered, the threatenings of the Grangers reached Europe, and American railroad bonds became a drug on the market.

As soon as this result became known, all railroad construction stopped. Then the impending disaster began to be felt. Chicago was not exempted. Orders were given to suspend all work upon the short line to St. Louis, and half a dozen other projects calculated materially to develop the West fell through. The Milwaukee & St. Paul surrendered the St. Croix land-grant from sheer inability to build the required road, and the Northwestern indefinitely postponed the construction of their proposed air-line from Milwaukee to Lodi. The Canada Southern, which was confidently expected would run into Chicago next month, dragged slowly along, and has now little prospect of connecting Chicago with Buffalo for a year or two to come.

The reported capital of the railroads of the Western and Southern States amounts to nearly $1,900,000,000. To wage war upon this vast property in a manner calculated irreparably to damage it, was certainly ill-advised, and must return upon the promoters of the hostility. Grievances undoubtedly there were. In the nature of things, it could not be otherwise. So stupendous a system could not be created without abuses creeping in, but correction is not to be found in annihilation.

One thing is inevitable. The failure of the railroads to negotiate their bonds will necessitate rigorous economy. In prosperity they are among the greatest patrons of industry. One effect of their embarrassments is already seen in the recent discharge of over one thousand men at the Paterson (N. J.) locomotive works. They will scarcely be in the market this season for increased equipments. One Chicago company yesterday dismissed 500 men, and will shortly add to the number. The same economy will extend to every branch of industry affected by the railroads. Some of them are carrying heavy burdens. The cutting off their receipts at a time when notes are fast falling due presents a prospect gloomy to contemplate. Even should they weather the storm, and the Grangers, satisfied with what they have done, cease their attacks, increased equipment and steel rails are not probabilities of the near future.

Some very interesting details in the life of the Hon. J. P. Jones, the new Senator from Nevada, who created considerable sensation last winter by placing about $80,000 where it would do him most good, namely, to elect himself Senator, have recently appeared. He is an Englishman, and was born in Herefordshire, in the year 1829. His parents immigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was but two years of age, and in that city he commenced his business life as a bank-teller. He went to California during the gold excitement, and got a position in the San Francisco Custom-House. He afterwards turned up as a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently served as Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff, and State Senator. In 1867, he stumped California as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Gorham ticket, was defeated, and went to Virginia City, Nevada, a poor man. The Comstock lode, however, paved his way to a princely fortune. In combination with others, he got control of the Kentuck mine, and it is stated that, during the past six years, his mining operations have amassed for him a fortune of $10,000,000. The quartz mills have ground him out both a fortune and a Senatorship. How the latter was accomplished, how rival aspirants were bought off, and how the campaign committees were fixed, has been told before. It is only necessary to complete this brief biography by stating that he is a Republican.

REFORM AND REPUBLICANISM.

The exact difference between Reformers and Republicans may be ascertained by comparing the resolutions passed by the New York Republican Convention and the Wisconsin Reform Convention, both of which were held on Wednesday last. The New York Republicans did not touch a single issue now before the American people; on the other hand, the Wisconsin Reformers grappled with vital issues, and expressed their views in no uncertain way. The Republicans resolved, as they have done for years, on slavery, the suppression of the Rebellion, the preservation of the Union, etc., etc.,—the same old questions which were settled years ago, and have no more connection with or influence upon the condition of affairs in this country to-day than the last firman of the Sultan of Turkey. The Reformers, on the other hand, seized upon such issues as the public credit, transportation, railroad subsidies, protective tariffs, railroad extortions, corruptions, bribes, bond-swindles, usurpation of unconstitutional powers, Credit Mobilier frauds, salary-grabs, and fraudulent elections, and suggested the remedies to apply in each case. Here is something real and tangible. These are the questions which are the topics of the day, the very questions for want of a settlement of which the country is now suffering the results of financial panic. These are the questions which are now discussed at every fireside and at every gathering of the people, and which must be amended before another Presidential election. The Republicans dodged them; the Reformers confronted them, and showed themselves capable of dealing with them, all of which goes to show that the Republican party is a party of the past; the Reform party, a party of the present; that the one is raking over dead ashes, while the other recognizes an emergency, and is competent to deal with it; that the one points back, while the other points forward.

DECLINE OF INTERNATIONALISM.

The proceedings of the International Workingmen's Congress, as it is called, which was recently held at Geneva, show that the name of International has lost the importance which it once possessed, and that it can no longer be a terror to the European Governments, as it has been. Its power is a thing of the past. The reports which were presented to the Congress show that neither the section which was in session, nor the faction which was led off by Dr. Marx, has made any progress. The session was principally occupied with questions, upon the settlement of which the very existence of their organization depends. The only question of interest to the outside world which arose was the feasibility of organizing a general strike,—that is, the suspension of works on the same day throughout the world. The Congress argued the question for a long time, some contending that such a strike was impossible, and others that it would bring about the real emancipation of the workingmen in a peaceful manner. On one point the Congress was unanimous, and that was the uselessness of partial strikes, from the fact that any increase of wages was always counterbalanced by an increase in the price of the necessities of life. The discussion summed itself up in the adoption of a resolution, "That a general strike should not be declared until the moment when all the trades were organized internationally, and that this organization, as yet very incomplete, would have to be accomplished in every country." This is tantamount to a surrender of the whole subject. Even without considering the impossibility of a general strike, the very condition of the International Society itself, by its own reports, is an admission that they cannot deal with such a gigantic proposition. After this feeble exhibition of its power, workingmen ought to be convinced of its inability to accomplish any substantial good for them.

It is said that Carl Vogt, the man who was arrested in this country last March as the alleged murderer of the Chevalier de Bianco, in Belgium, has been metamorphosed during his imprisonment from a handsome young man with rosy cheeks and black hair into a decrepid old man of gray locks and haggard look. He has certainly passed through enough trials and vicissitudes to whiten his hair and blanch his cheeks even if remorse has had nothing to do with the change. Three times has he been on the very brink of destruction, and as many times saved after he had forsaken all hope. Twice the detectives had him in a carriage on the way to the ocean steamer to take him to Belgium or Prussia for trial, and each time he was rescued with but a few moments to spare. First, Belgium made application for his delivery on the grounds of international comity, but the application was finally refused because there is no extradition treaty between the two countries. Then Prussia made the demand on the ground that Vogt was a subject of that Kingdom, and the Court ordered the extradition; but the Secretary of State, on the opinion of the Attorney-General, declined to issue the papers. At one time the prisoner was to be expelled from New York under an obsolete statute, and Gov. Hoffman actually made the order. But he was rescued on a writ of *habeas corpus* as the officers were taking him to the steamer, and the statute was declared unconstitutional. When discharged, a few days ago, Vogt was rearrested in a civil suit for the recovery of the stolen property, and is again in jail.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, has given the Minneapolis *Tribune* his reasons for not having covered his back-pay into the United States Treasury. He says, in brief, that he has not done so because there is no law authorizing such a transaction, and that it would remain subject to his order if he would do so. He intimates that he has been sustained in this opinion by the United States Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency. We have seen some vague intimations to this effect, but do not remember that either of these gentlemen has ever made an official statement of the kind. Whether they have done so or not, it would not change the fact that there is no law against Congressmen covering their back-pay into the Treasury if they see fit to do so; and we apprehend that it would be somewhat difficult for them to recover what they had thus given away. However, it is gratifying to learn that Mr. Windom is opposed to the whole back-pay business, and that he will, at an early day, introduce a bill to repeal the salary act, and to enable all to cover their back-pay into the Treasury who have been troubled with the same compunctions as Mr. Windom. Mr. Windom is confident there will be no difficulty in passing such an act. We hope that he is not over-confident.

Notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the financial condition of the country, some of the journals have found time to discuss the probable succession to the vacant Chief-Justiceship. The New York *Herald* has been publishing a series of articles calculated to defeat Senator Conkling's ambition, of whom it seems to have serious apprehensions. The New York *Tribune* thinks that Judge Hoar has ruined his prospect for the appointment by the active part he took in the campaign against Butler, and the very strong intimation of a bolt in case Butler should be nominated. The conclusion, however, is, that, by taking this stand, Judge Hoar has done the country as much service as if he had been nominated to a place on the Supreme Bench and confirmed. Some fierce Republican newspapers are calling upon the opposition press to denounce William M. Evarts' claims to the position because he has, in his capacity as attorney and counselor-at-law, taken part in the defense of the Credit Mobilier suits brought by the Government in the United States Circuit Court, at Hartford, Conn. The connection is rather remote. Now that Gen. Grant has waited thus long, it is not probable that he will make the appointment before Congress comes together Then, as in the case of Judge Ward Hunt, it is quite possible that he will nominate some one whose name has never yet been suggested. Gen. Grant's appointments are sometimes, as Dundreary says in the play, "One of those things that no fellow can understand."

The death of Lidi-Mahomed, the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, was recently announced by cable dispatch. He was in his 70th year at the time of his death, and had been on the throne since 1859. He married, in his youth, a French woman, named Virginia Lanternier, under rather romantic circumstances. She went from France to Algeria with her parents, in 1834, and was taken prisoner by the Moroccoans. The Emperor saw her, and, fascinated by her beauty, fell in love with and married her, and afterward attached the whole family to his court and took care of them. His reign was full of turmoil and outbreaks, and was also often seriously disturbed by the diplomatic arrangements of the European Powers. In 1864, he accorded to Europeans the privilege of trading in his dominions, and, in 1867, he placed himself at the head of an army of 30,000 people, and reduced his refractory subjects to complete submission. Since then, his dominions have been tranquil, and his subjects have regarded Christian nations with respect.

The action of any Republican Convention at the present time possesses very little interest, but the New York Republican Convention, which met at Utica on Wednesday and passed resolutions, seems to have succeeded in making itself not only very uninteresting, but entirely absurd. For a convention of Republican politicians to get together at the present time and rehash the same old stale stuff about the abolition of slavery, the suppression of the Rebellion, the preservation of the Union, the establishment of equal civil and political rights, the adjustment of foreign complications, the overthrow of Tammany, and other issues which were settled years ago and buried, is no compliment to their own sagacity, as well as a virtual insult to the intelligence of the people. The resolutions of the New York Republican Convention, which do not meet a single one of the vital issues crowding upon the people of this country for solution, as they never have before, are of no more consequence than the resolutions of a convention of fossils of the saurian period would be.

The latest California papers bring the important intelligence from Australia, *via* Honolulu, that the Captain of Her British Majesty's steamer Basilisk has taken possession of New Guinea in the name of the Queen. No details are given. The possession of this island, one of the largest in the world, teeming with every variety of mineral and vegetable product, occupied by three distinct races of men, numbering several millions, intersected in every direction by navigable rivers, and having every gradation of climate, is of more than ordinary importance, as it virtually gives to England the command of the South Pacific and the China seas, and must have a very important influence in augmenting her eastern commerce. The only country that now has a foothold in that region is Spain, which holds the Philippine Islands.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says of the ticket nominated by the opposition, in Wisconsin:

> Personally—and we are not now speaking of those gentlemen in any other sense—the ticket nominated yesterday are not only of the highest respectability, but they are every way qualified for the positions to which they have been named. There is not a man on it who would not make a creditable officer, should he be elected, and so far as we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, they are worthy of the entire confidence and support of the electors of the State who think as they do politically. . . . Unless it be Mr. Doyle, whom we do not know, there is not an old Copperhead or Hunker Democrat on the ticket. How so much good should have come out of the opposition Nazareth will be a puzzle to the common observer of passing events.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* has been looking over the reports of a former session of the Minnesota Legislature, of which Cush K. Davis, the present Republican candidate for Governor, was a member, and says:

> The public will not fail to notice in the annexed record of votes, that, while Mr. Davis, in every instance, voted against the doctrine of State control of railroads, the vote of Ebenezer Ayres, the farmer-candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is recorded in favor of the people. . . . Many of Mr. Davis' farmer-friends may desire to know what relation "modern feudalism" bears to railroad subserviency, as shown by that gentleman's votes as given above.

—William R. Taylor, the Reform nominee for Governor of Wisconsin, opend the State Fair at Milwaukee, Sept. 23, with an address, as President of the Society, and said:

> The exchange of our products with each other has been so burdened with the cost of transportation, that labor is robbed of its profits, and the fertile earth is forced to produce three bushels of grain as the price of getting two to market. The remedy of this evil is in the hands of the people. . . . This section of the Constitution gives to the Legislature power to control railroads and other corporations, and to protect the people from extortion and oppression at their hands. It is my opinion that the time has now come to exercise this power, delegated twenty-five years ago to the Legislature by the people for their protection.

—Money and influence can do, and has done, much in a body of men elected without special reference to any particular question, and railroads have profited largely by the fact that they have not heretofore been subjects of special controversy; but when a direct issue is made and legislators are chosen to treat this question specifically, all the money and influence of railroad officers will be swept like chaff in a whirlwind. The day of retribution is not far off in Wisconsin, and other States. Illinois is only a precursor in the approaching onset. The railroad kings in the East, and their abettors, or agents, in the West, will be suddenly awakened in a tempest of wrath they themselves have provoked, and, in their terror, find no place of refuge.—*Kankakee (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It will not do to shout Democracy at the Farmers' Movement; it falls harmless. This movement is an independent one, committed to no one, committed to neither party, but commending itself to all. It has no other creed than justice, honesty, and economy, in all things, whether applied to the servants of the people or the great monopolies of the land.—*Jerseyville (Ill.) Republican.*

—The masses of people will no longer accept sham and shoddy as a substitute for the solid substance of genuine reform. The door of relief will be opened, and all who will may freely enter. . . . It now looks as if the "Potato-Bugs" [in Minnesota] would prove a lively crowd. Backed by an organized array of men of stern principle, if everything is harmonious, and legislative tickets are chosen of safe material, it will easily sweep the field.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—Profligacy is the cause of all our troubles. And the most profligate of all is the National Administration. . . . We cannot place the aggregate indebtedness of the country at less than seven thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and it is doubtless much more. The interest, alone, on this amount absorbs a very large proportion of the surplus products of the country. It is high time the public realized this situation, and put down brakes.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—We warn the representatives of the people that the voting away of the people's money and lands to bolster up every bankrupt and thieving concern in the country must be stopped. It will be a warm reception that Congressmen will get, on their return to their constituents, after having favored any more schemes of public plunder. Let there be an end of such legislation, now and forever.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The only hope of any further considerable reduction of the national debt, now, is in a square turn-about by Congress, next December, and a return to economy and honesty. Let it begin with its own pay.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

—We feel the confidence that the work of the Republican party, so far from being finished, is only begun; that the future is as full of work for the party as the past has been, and that it will acquit itself of its high responsibilities as nobly as in the past.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—The worst thing about the Republican platform is, that it is not intended for practical use. It is a mask ingeniously invented to conceal the features of the men who use it, that they may the more safely continue on the path of plunder they have so long pursued.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—Labor pays much the larger portion of the taxes for the support of the Government, while capital skulks behind exemptions of various kinds. Changes are demanded in the policy of legislation equalizing the burdens of society, and recognizing more fully the principle of equality which lies at the basis of our system in all the laws affecting the relations of capital and labor. . . . Let labor be relieved from unjust taxation by removing monopolies and exemptions, and the condition of the laborer would be so far improved that the whole tone of society would be elevated. Avarice, like any other moral crime, always defeats itself, and, in the degradation of labor, which has been effected by practicing injustice upon it, the representatives of capital have lost infinitely more than they gained.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

"IMMOLATION" AT M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Chicago has had the advantage, for the second time this season, of witnessing the first performance of a play which has never been produced elsewhere, and which is destined to meet with general approval wherever it is produced. It is the work of a young man, a Frenchman, Louis Vider by name, hitherto unknown in literary circles in America. To suit the palate of a Parisian audience, whose sated appetite demands the most piquant condiments, the author was driven to introduce adultery into the drama, and upon a woman's sin work up the penalty. American audiences will not stomach so highly-seasoned a dish, and Mr. Cazauran, who has adapted the piece to the American stage, has toned it down to a mere suspicion on the part of the woman's husband, while leaving upon the minds of the audience a conviction of the woman's innocence of crime. This does not detract from the intense interest of the piece, but seems rather to point the moral of the story more keenly, and is in entire harmony with the events that follow. The argument of the play will give a good idea of the author's excellent appreciation of dramatic construction. The first act brings out some familiar characters. *Commodore Ramsey* (Mr. Rainford) is a fine old gentleman of sound, conservative ideas, the uncle of *George Ramsey* (Mr. O'Neil), a wealthy merchant, *Mary Ramsey* (Mrs. Myers), *George's* sister, and father of *Henry Ramsey* (Mr. Norris), a Lieutenant in the navy; *Helen Ramsey* (Miss Gray) is the wife of *George Ramsey*; *Miss Susannah Hatch* (Mrs. Stoneall) is an advanced woman's rights advocate; *Richard Hartley* (Mr. Bock) is the villain of the piece. The first act prepares the audience gently for what follows. *Miss Hatch* is giving her advanced views of matrimonial relations to the party, and declaring the equal rights theory with emphasis, greatly to the interest of *Helen*. During the progress of the lecture, the *Commodore* discovers that *Hartley* and *Helen* have a secret understanding, which is subsequently sifted down to the circumstance that before the latter's marriage to *George Ramsey*, the two were lovers. The act ends with the appearance of a blundering colored servant (Mr. Seymour) who has a secret to tell but is prevented from telling it. The second act shows the *Commodore* taking his nephew to task for neglecting his wife, and warning him to be more watchful of her. The blundering servant seeks his opportunity, and tells *George Ramsey* that he has seen a man leaving the house by the balcony a few evenings previous. *George* tells him to shoot the retreating intruder the next time he sees him, and gives the matter no further apparent consideration. In a scene which ensues between him and his wife, a few moments later, he so fully convinces her of his affection for her that she resolves to break off the dangerous intimacy with *Hartley*, and give her husband no cause for jealousy. *George*, who was intending to leave the country for New York, actuated by his uncle's suspicion, determines not to go further than the nearest station, and thus return suddenly. Left alone in the house, for her aunt *Susannah* has departed, *Helen* determines once more to admit *Hartley*, and to tell him of her determination to see him no more. By means of some very effective stage business, she waves the lamp before the window, the signal to *Hartley* that he may come, and a few minutes later, he appears by the balcony. She tells him her fixed intention, and he leaves. No sooner does he reach the balcony than the colored servant, on the watch for the supposed burglar, fires. *Hartley*, wounded in the shoulder, staggers back into the drawing-room; *George*, the *Commodore*, *Henry*, and *Mary* rush in, and behold him lying on the lounge insensible. The *Commodore* accuses *Helen*, who makes no reply. *George* accuses her, but before she can answer *Mary*, to save her brother the dishonor consequent upon the discovery declares that *Hartley* has been visiting her. Here, apparently, is the immolation, and the curtain falls upon a very effective tableau. The third act is one of intense power. *Henry* bids farewell to his father. *Mary* has been immured in a convent, and is compelled to promise to marry the man who is supposed to have ruined her. The blundering servant hands the Commodore an undirected envelope, and asks him who the letter is for. It was given him by *Hartley* for one of the ladies, and he forgets for which of them. The *Commodore* opens it, and finds that it is intended for *Helen* and craves an interview. He replaces it in another envelope and sends it to *Helen*. He warns *George* that his wife is false, and the latter conceals himself, during the interview which follows. *Hartley* implores *Helen* to elope with him and save her sister-in-law from a marriage that must be detestable to her, and she finally consents to fly with him. *George* rushes in and a scene of intense passion ensues. Presently *Hartley* returns and *George* challenges him to an immediate combat. His sister and wife are soon aware of his intention. They know that one of the two must die, and wait in an agony for the result. While they wait a shot is heard; one has fallen; which? There is another agony of suspense when *George* returns unwounded, and the curtain falls on another tableau. The last act finds husband and wife living together, apparently reconciled; actually separated. *George* is driving his wife to death by his indifference. She sues for pardon; he repulses her; *Mary* and the *Commodore* add their entreaties, but *George* remains inflexible. *Helen* takes poison, and dying, implores forgiveness, but to no purpose; she dies still suing; and dies unforgiven. Too late the husband turns to forgive, but she is dead. The above brief story hardly does justice to the piece. We shall reserve comment for another occasion.

The Most Beautiful Sewing-Silk Case ever made, gotten up for the Chicago Exposition, fitly represents Belding Bros. & Co., who make the best sewing-silk and machine-twist in the world. The extent of their sales, like the quality of their goods, they claim, surpasses that of all their competitors.

Senator Sumner.

Mr. Sumner (says a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*) has gone to spend a while on the Cape with Mr. Hooper before coming to Boston to finish his lecture on "The Unity of the Republic," which he will begin to give about five weeks from now. His Boston lecture comes Oct. 21, but he will speak once earlier than that, and Springfield is one of the places named for that first appearance. From that time till the meeting of Congress he will lecture four or five nights in a week, should his strength allow, as he hopes and believes. Incidentally, in his lecture, he will touch on the battle-flag question. On the first day of the session he will again introduce his Civil Rights bill, which the new Congress is quite certain to pass; and he does not mean to neglect any of his Senatorial duties.

POLITICAL.

An Anti-Kellogg State Convention to Be Held in New Orleans.

The Farmers of Sangamon County, Ill., to Nominate Independent County Officers.

Meeting of the Will County Farmers' Club at Joliet.

The Farmers of Hancock County, Ill.

An Anti-Monopoly Ratification Meeting in Will County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept 25.—To-day was set apart by the friends of the county anti-monopoly ticket nominated on the 1st inst. for a grand ratification meeting. Extensive arrangements had been made for the occasion, but owing to the disagreeable weather of yesterday the attendance was quite limited. The meeting was organized at the fair grounds, adjacent to the city, in Floral Hall.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Shirk introduced Dr. B. F. Allen, of Joliet, who read the farmers' declaration.

Mr. Shirk asked privilege to speak to the meeting. He was not opposed to railroads, but wanted them multiplied, and at the same time controlled by law.

JUDGE RANDALL,

of this city, was then introduced. He was in hearty sympathy with the effort to bring railroads under control. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this county, and it was an important epoch in the history of parties and partisans. So far the farmers had labored ignorantly; while every other industry could estimate what would be the result of a year's labor, the farmer could not. He was completely in the hands of the monopolists. This state of affairs is a crying evil, and needs to be inquired into intelligently. Railroads are not the farmers' greatest enemy—the middle-men always reap the benefit of the farmers' labor.

VANDERBILT IN HIS CUSHIONED CHAIR,

in New York, is to-day controlling the farmers of the West. He has it in his power to increase or decrease the worth of Western produce. It is those capitalists that must be brought into subjection. The remedy of these troubles is to give the Government of the country into the hands of the agricultural or industrial interests of the country, and this can only be done through political organizations. The farmers were in the right, and must succeed. The Republican party had outlived its day. Its mission was the abolition of slavery, and he gloried that its work was done.

THE HON. S. M. SMITH,

Secretary of the State Organization, was then introduced.

He said he would speak as a farmer, because he was a farmer. He complained bitterly that he was so misrepresented by the political press in the State. The first wrong the farmers endure is, that they have no voice in the price of their products. To correct this is the first duty of this great movement. We have not enjoyed this right, because we have never worked together.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

is an *infernal* humbug, for the simple reason that there never was a surplus of agricultural products. Our farm-houses betoken want, and this is a sentiment for which a certain Chicago paper has abused me. I reiterate it, and say that

OUR FARM HOVELS

must be leveled up to a comparison with the handlers of our products. The farmers want, and must have, a greater share of the results of their labor before we can be "leveled up." Organization is the means to right this wrong! When the farmers of this State are banded together, they are an irresistible power for their own good. The farmers produce without regard to common sense or business principles. They never count the cost of producing, and as a consequence are compelled to beg buyers. They do not have a price for their corn that is not governed by the purchaser. Here is the starting point for the farming public. They must work more intelligently. The farmers ought to say to the world, when you pay us our price you have our corn—until we can get our price we should keep it in our cribs. It costs 33 cents to produce corn, and we cannot, in the face of this, sell our corn for 20 cents. Every corn producer in this county

IS STARED IN THE FACE BY THE POOR-HOUSE.

I wish I could persuade the farmers to raise less corn, for every bushel raised at present prices is but hastening their impoverishment. The world depends upon the farmer, and it is in their power to control, provided they organize. While we are selling our products at less than half it costs to raise it, what are other industries doing?

THE GREAT ENEMY

of the farmer is the railroads, which are crushing the very life out of agriculture by exorbitant charges. Vanderbilt has his very thumb on our lips; but if we say to him and the railroad interest that in the future our garners are locked to every demand until we get our prices for our wares, as the merchant does, we will soon reverse the situation.

He believed the State Railroad Commissioners were doing a good work, and he would be satisfied if they would make the railroads toe the mark.

MIDDLE-MEN

were a great evil to the country, and it was a part of his duty to wage war on these men. They are in league with railroads to rob the people by combination. If we succeed in sweeping out the middle-men, then we have gained our first victory.

Another trouble is

UNJUST LAWS,

for never, in the history of the country, has any law been enacted in the interest of agriculture. Our system of taxation is infamous, wherein the farmers pay too large a proportion of the taxes. He was here, although a Republican, an enemy of the Republican party. He was one of the fathers of the party, and twelve years ago buried the Democracy without shedding a tear.

The speaker here sallied into Morton, of Indiana, and other

LEADING REPUBLICANS,

because they defeated the effort in Congress to control railroad transportation rates last winter. He deprecated the traducing of republicanism to centralization, and the debauchery of the party.

Mr. Smith spoke two hours, and was listened to with some attention. Gov. Palmer, Prime, and Flagg, who were announced for speeches, were not present. There were from 150 to 200 persons in attendance, among whom were quite a number of ladies.

"People's" Convention in Hancock County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 24.—Yesterday a mixed assembly of persons opposed to the Democratic ticket convened at the Court-House in this city, and nominated the following ticket for county officers: County Judge, Thomas Ruggles, of Hamilton; County Clerk, Charles Tyler, of Fort Green; Treasurer, Peter Keiser, of Warsaw; Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Mayall, of La Harpe. It is said that the Republican party of this city will indorse the ticket; and, if it does, no Republican nominations will be made.

Anti-Monopolist Convention Called in Sangamon County, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 25.—The Anti-Monopolists issue the following standing call this morning:

"We, the undersigned members of the Independent Anti-Monopoly Association of Farmers and Workingmen, without distinction of past political opinions, do hereby respectfully call a mass convention of all who sympathize with us, who are willing to take just what the law allows and no more, in Springfield, on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Agricultural Rooms, to nominate a ticket of honest men for county officers to be supported at the ensuing election. That there may be no room to charge that the Convention is controlled by either of the old parties, it will be divided into two branches, or two houses: First, the house of former Republicans; second, the house of former Democrats. Each house is to cast an equal number of votes for candidates in the nomination, and the candidates receiving the majority of the aggregate votes of both houses to be declared elected."

This call is signed by thirty-eight substantial farmers and mechanics, not one of whom is a sham. It includes such men as Payton Harrison, and others of the wealthiest farmers in this county.

Louisville Anti-Kellogg State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The Committee of Seventy have adopted a resolution calling a mass convention of the people of the State of Louisiana to meet in New Orleans Nov. 24. The people of all the parishes, irrespective of party, opposed to the Kellogg usurpation are earnestly invited and requested to join and participate in the election of delegates to said Convention. The objects of the Convention are to consider the political situation in Louisiana; to institute measures looking to amelioration of the condition of the people, and memorialize Congress for relief.

Anti-Monopolists' Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

DES MOINES, Sept. 25.—C. E. Whiting, of Monona County, a farmer and a Democrat, has been selected by the Anti-Monopoly State Committee for Lieutenant-Governor in place of O'Donnel, declined.

Sangamon County Farmers' Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept 25.—The farmers of this county (Sangamon), composed equally of prominent Republicans and Democrats, issue a call this morning for a County Convention to nominate candidates for county officers. The Convention is to be held Oct. 11.

Fayette County (Ia) Republican Convention.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], Ia., Sept. 23.—The Republican Convention held at West Union, Fayette Co., Iowa, nominated the following ticket: Representative, W. R. Morely; Treasurer, James Stewart; Auditor, Alfred Sutherland; Supervisor, B. F. Robes; Sheriff, C. A. Dorland. The contest was mainly on the office of Sheriff, C. A. Dorland was the Temperance candidate, and of course the liquor interest did all in its power to defeat his nomination.

THE CROPS.

Estimates of the Yield of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Hogs in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—Reports dated Sept. 15, received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter*, the first number of which will be published on Saturday, indicate, as referring to the crop of spring wheat just gathered for Illinois, a loss of 7-10 of 1 per cent, calculated on 57 per cent of total production. For Iowa, a gain of 9 per cent, as calculated on 65 per cent of product. For Minnesota, a gain of 9 per cent, as calculated on 45 per cent of product. For Wisconsin, a gain of 27½ per cent, as calculated on 63 per cent of product. For Missouri, a gain of 17 per cent, as estimated on 23 per cent of product; and for Kansas a gain of 8 per cent, estimated on 19 per cent of product.

In winter wheat, Illinois loses 16 per cent, estimated on 39 per cent of the entire production. Iowa loses 4½ per cent, as estimated on 86 per cent of product. Wisconsin loses 39 per cent, as estimated on 22 per cent of product. Missouri gains ¼ of 1 per cent, as estimated on 10 per cent of product; and Kansas gains 10 per cent, as estimated on 28 per cent of product.

Of corn Illinois shows a loss of 33 per cent, as estimated on 70 per cent of the total product. Iowa loses 16 per cent, estimated on 75 per cent of product. Minnesota loses 7 per cent, estimated on 45 per cent of product. Wisconsin loses 13 per cent, estimated on 60 per cent of product. Missouri loses 4½ per cent, estimated on 15 per cent of product. Kansas loses 21 per cent, estimated on 26 per cent of product.

On the last crop of oats, Illinois loses 13 per cent, estimated on 46 per cent of product. Iowa loses 2 per cent, estimated on 75 per cent of product. Minnesota gains 9 per cent, estimated on 47½ per cent of product. Missouri gains 10½ per cent, estimated on 14 per cent of product. Kansas loses 6 4-10 per cent, estimated on 31 per cent of product.

Of the last crop of hay, Illinois loses 11 per cent, estimated on 45 per cent of product. Iowa gains 9 per cent, estimated on 63 per cent of product. Minnesota gains 12 per cent, estimated on 30 per cent of product. Wisconsin loses 5 per cent, estimated on 50 per cent of product. Missouri gains 7 per cent, estimated on 15 per cent of product. Kansas gains 3-10 of 1 per cent, estimated on 26 per cent of product.

Of hogs, Illinois shows a gain of 7-10 of 1 per cent, estimated on 42 per cent of the entire product. Iowa loses 1 4-10 per cent, estimated on 67 per cent of product. Minnesota gains 1 6-10 per cent, estimated on 30 per cent of product. Wisconsin loses 6 per cent, estimated on 54 per cent of product. Missouri gains 6 per cent, as estimated on 18 per cent of product. Kansas gains 4 per cent, estimated on 24 per cent of product.

Comparisons are made with the last previous seasons in all cases. The frost of the 19th and 20th will reduce the yield of corn to some extent below the figures above, and will increase the proportion of soft corn.

ANOTHER BALLOON DISASTER.

An Acrobatic Aeronaut Falls from His Burning Balloon a Distance of 1,500 Feet.

WAPELLO, Ia., Sept. 25.—Prof. John H. Boley made an ascent from the Fair Grounds in this place at 5:30 p. m., in his hot-air balloon. Just as the balloon left the ground it took fire near the mouth. He had not secured his footing on the horizontal bar on which he stood, but went up hanging by his hands, and did not, apparently, see the fire until he was too high to let go with safety, but hung on until he had reached an altitude of 1,200 or 1,500 feet, when the canvass that held the hoop at the mouth, from which he was suspended, burned away, and he fell, reaching the earth a quarter of a mile from the point of starting. His body was frightfully mangled, the fall driving his legs into the hard ground up to the knees.

CRIME.

Arrest for a Murder Committed Seventeen Years Ago.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—Sheriff A. H. Irvine, of this county, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon with a man named Isaiah Ditts, who has been wanted here for seventeen years on a charge of committing murder on the body of one George Denny in this county in 1856. Ditts was found near Leavenworth, Kan., where he was working an a farm under the name of Smith, and is known as Hook-nose Smith. The indictment was found before Cairo became the county-seat. Nearly all knowledge of the crime had escaped the memories of the few persons who have lived in this county since. The arrest is a very important one, and our Sheriff deserves much credit.

A Brutal Murder Near Pinckneyville, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The dead body of William A. Matteson was found in the woods near his home on Four-Mile Prairie, a short distance from Pinckneyville, Ill., yesterday morning. His head had been mashed with a club and a charge of fine shot fired into his body. Two negroes named John Feefe and George Williams were suspected and arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

Murder-Trial at Elkader, Ia.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 23.—William Blagden, who murdered William Ingles at Monona, Ia., last spring, is having his trial this week at Elkader. The chances are that he will be acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

The Brooklyn Frauds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Mayor and other officials of Brooklyn, this afternoon, engaged a large corps of accountants to thoroughly examine the books of all the city departments.

MILITARY REUNION.

Annual Gathering of the Veterans of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 25.—To-day the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers held their annual reunion at this place. A large attendance is here, many coming from distant parts of the State to participate. The gathering was very quiet, and seemed like the reunion of a family of brothers who had been long separated. A beautiful banquet was spread in the park by the citizens, a welcoming address was made by the Mayor of this city; a response by the Hon. W. P. Pierce, who was a surgeon in this regiment, and by Lieutenant Turnbull. They had present the same flag, pierced with bullets, beneath which they fought under Sigel, Sheridan, and others. No regiment fought more bravely than this at Bentonville and Leetown, and they were first in the fight of Pea Ridge, at Corinth, and Perryville. They lost heavily at Stone River. For seven days they stood in the gap, holding back the rebel brigade of Gen. Weathers, repeatedly charging upon them, driving them back at the point of the bayonet; but so severe was the contest that only 200 of the Thirty-sixth Regiment came out of the conflict. Afterward, again, at the battle of Chickamauga Creek, this regiment held the enemy in check under a most terrific fire, and saved the army from defeat. All of these battles were often referred to, and all seemed ready to fight them over again if necessary to save their country.

RELIGIOUS.

Northern Illinois Conference.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, Dr. Stevenson presiding. After religious exercises and roll-call, the question "Who are Supernumerary Preachers?" was again discussed. J. H. Moore, J. L. Crane, J. C. Lewis, and A. D. Carlos were continued on the list. The consideration of the superannuated list was taken up, and about twenty names were passed upon and continued. J. H. Aldrich was restored to the effective list.

On motion, a Committee on Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union was appointed as follows: J. A. Kumler, J. P. Dimmitt, J. E. Cranston, W. H. Webster, and S. Shinn. The reports from the different districts were then read.

Springfield District, R. K. McElfresh, Presiding Elder, reports 16 charges, 18 preachers, and 2,884 members, and general prosperity; $1,400 collected for the missionary fund.

Jacksonville District, W. F. Short, Presiding Elder, reports a flourishing condition of affairs, and a missionary collection of over $2,000.

Bloomington District, H. Buck, Presiding Elder, good condition, a slight falling off in contributions, and a great demand for money for the cause of benevolence; collections for missions over $1,500.

The Rev. A. T. Briscoe, Chaplain State Penitentiary, reports cheering results in his charge. Two hundred and eight had been received into his charge and 350 in the society. He has received many letters from ex-convicts who are leading good lives.

The discussion on enlarging Presiding Elders' districts occupied the session until adjournment in the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing addressed the Conference in the afternoon and evening.

Episcopal Convention of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Eighty-ninth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York reassembled this morning.

After morning prayer, the Rev. Mr. Haight called the Convention to order. The Secretary of State was among the delegates present. The report of the Committee on the Incorporation and Admission of Churches was read. The application of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin was returned to the applicant. A standing committee, missionary committee, and provisional deputies to the General Convention were then elected.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh was introduced to the Convention by Bishop Potter, who then assumed the office of President, and delivered his annual address.

The afternoon session of the Convention commenced by reading and accepting the reports of committees, after which the usual regular committees were elected.

A resolution setting forth the ability and worthiness of the late Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson, was unanimously adopted. The Presiding Bishop delivered a few appropriate remarks.

The regular closing Church service was performed, the Bishop pronouncing the benediction, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Thirty-second Annual Convention of the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of East Pennsylvania commenced last evening at Trinity Church, Germantown.

SPORTING.

Occident's Wonderful Trot of a Mile in 2:16 3-4.

A Ten-Heat Trotting-Race at South Bend Yesterday.

Tom Allen and Ben Hogan Matched to Fight Oct. 28.

Occident's Wonderful Performance.

For the following exceedingly interesting report of the great trial heats of the wonderful California horse Occident, we are indebted to the San Francisco *Chronicle's* Sacramento correspondent:

It was announced, some time ago, that ex-Governor Stanford's horse Occident would be entered for the $2,000 plate offered by the society for any horse that would beat the best trotting time ever made in the State—2:17¼—by Goldsmith Maid. A general hope has existed that he would succeed in accomplishing the great feat, mingled with a great deal of doubt as to the result.

Yesterday morning it was reported that the horse would not go for the plate, but merely be speeded over the track, so as to satisfy in some measure the desires of those who had gathered to see his pace. Happily, however, the report proved unfounded, and everybody was on the qui vive when it was announced from the Judges' stand that Occident was entered for the plate, and would make an effort to mark down the time recorded for the best trotting over a California track. At 3:30 o'clock Occident appeared on the track, and was greeted by a welcoming shout. He looked well, and murmurs of admiration were heard from nearly all of the 7,000 or 8,000 people who had been drawn together by the magic of his name. The ladies all smiled sweetly upon him; and men who had been filled with doubt regarding the issue of the great effort of his life now took note of his fine appearance, and began to hope that, after all, he might give warranty in public to the splendid promise of his private trials. His young driver, George Tennant, held the reins quietly, and no sign of lack of confidence was to be found in look or act of his. Gov. Stanford was in the reporters' stand, a little anxious, of course, but hopeful of the horse's success. He said that Occident could certainly beat 2:17, but it was possible that he would not be in condition to do it in this trial. As Occident, with clock-like motion, trotted down the track, in front of the grand stand, he was loudly cheered by thousands of voices. Innumerable stop-watches were produced; there was jostling and skirmishing for the positions from which the best view of the track could be obtained; the cheers died away into silence, and then all waited nervously for the event. The running horse, Brown Dick, was brought out to keep him company, and after a little preliminary scoring, the bell was tapped, and Occident shot past the score, Brown Dick some distance behind. Tennant handled the horse in splendid style, and the eager crowd breathlessly watched the little bay beauty as he went "striding onward" to the quarter-pole. With honest, faultless trotting he passed the pole in 36½ seconds, without apparent exertion, and went on without effort, increased his speed in the second quarter 2¾ seconds, passing the half-mile pole in 1:10¼—Tennant holding hard, and Brown Dick gallantly following on. On the third quarter, Tennant put him down to his work, and the pace was increased, the far-turn being rounded in rapid fashion, and the noble horse swung into the home stretch at a terrific gait. As he came tearing down the long stretch not an exclamation was heard; but, when he passed under the line, without having made a skip or a break, in the wonderful time of 2:16¾, the suppressed excitement of the vast concourse found vent in loud and ringing shouts in honor of the great triumph of the gallant little favorite of California. For some time wild and almost ludicrous enthusiasm held possession of the crowd, manifested by repeated cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and all manner of exhibitions of delight. The throng crowded the quarter-stretch, waiting the authoritative announcement of the time made by the little flyer; and when the figures were hung out on the blackboard, and it was announced from the judges' stand that Occident had made the best time on record in the annals of the California turf, and won the plate, the enthusiasm broke out again, and the vast throng, not forgetting Stanford in their admiration of Occident, cheered the Governor heartily, till that well-pleased gentleman advanced to the front of the stand and bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment. Nor was the driver forgotten for a crowd gathered around him and congratulated him on the careful and successful manner in which he had held the reins behind the turf monarch.

Gov. Stanford, whose gratification at the triumph of his horse was exhibited without attempt at concealment, at once came to the judges' stand and presented the valuable plate to the society, with the understanding that it should be put up each succeeding year for competition until the time just made by Occident should be beaten. This generous act was announced from the stand, and was greeted with much applause.

After awhile, at the solicitation of many persons on the course, Occident was again speeded around the track. He went handsomely to the quarter pole in 35½ seconds, and reached the half-mile pole in 1:09¼, one second less than his time in the first trial; and it was believed that he was going to exhibit even more remarkable speed before he reached the score. On the third quarter he was trotting splendidly, going along at an extraordinary gait, but, unfortunately, to the regret of the concourse which was watching his progress down the home-stretch with the deepest interest, he broke, about 200 yards above the distance flag, where an excited crowd were shouting hoarsely and exultingly. Before he could be got down to square trotting again, some seconds elapsed; but even as it was, he passed under the score in the very good time of 2:18¾.

Gov. Stanford may well be congratulated upon the ownership of such a splendid horse as Occident approved himself Wednesday, and the whole State will come in for a share of the congratulation, inasmuch as the event cannot fail to add greatly to the already widespread reputation of California as a producer of fast stock. Occident has, by this brilliant performance, placed himself at the head of the trotting turf, side by side with Goldsmith Maid, whose best time he has equaled. His future, under careful training, is brilliant, and we may reasonably hope that he will yet increase the speed which seems to us so extraordinary now, in view of his pedigree, the hard labor he has been put through in past years, and his inexperience on the racing turf.

Racing at South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 25.—One of the most hotly-contested races on record was commenced on the Northern Indiana Fair Grounds yesterday, and was continued to-day, taking ten heats to decide the race, which was for horses that had never beaten 2:40. Twelve horses started. Below is the score of the horses that continued to the end, the other eight either having been drawn or distanced.

P. H. Barnes' s. g. Gen. Barnes	9	9	1	1	4	5	3	2	3	1
George Morse's b. g. Peavine	1	3	3	4	1	0	5	4	4	3
J. W. Dawson's b. g. Boy Jerdan	2	1	4	5	3	4	2	3	1	2
G. W. Camp's blk. s. Stump Puller	5	4	5	2	6	3	1	1	2	4

Time—2:43, 2:43½, 2:44, 2:37½, 2:40, 2:43, 2:49, 2:47, 2:49, 2:42.

The sixth was a dead heat between Peavine and W. H. Whitehead, drawn on the eighth heat.

The race to-day was witnessed by over 6,000 people. To-morrow the free-for-all races will come off, over which there is much excitement.

Goldsmith Maid vs. Fullerton.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The race for a purse of $5,000 between Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton, was won by the former. Time—2:22, 2:22¼, 2:23¾.

Base-Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Base ball: Mutuals, 8; Philadelphias, 4.

Another Prize Fight Arranged For.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Articles of agreement between Ben Hogan, of New York, and Tom Allen, of this city, to fight a prize fight, Oct. 28, for $1,000 a side, were signed this afternoon, and the remaining stake-money, $500 a side, put up. It is not yet decided where the mill will be fought.

THE PERTEET CASE.

Brief of Judge Knowlton on Behalf of the Plaintiff in Error.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 25.—In the Supreme Court to day Judge J. H. Knowlton, counsel for the negro murderer, Perteet, who killed his wife at Chicago about the time of the great fire, presented his brief on behalf of the plaintiff in error. The points set forth in this brief are as follows:

First—That the record shows two final judgments, that Perteet should be hung until dead,—first that he should be hung on Jan. 12, 1872, and second that he should be hung on Feb. 14, 1873. The last, or second, judgment was given without any *new trial* having been either *ordered* or *awarded*. The second judgment, on such a state of record, is a nullity.

Second—Had this second judgment been given by the same Court which pronounced the first one—namely, the Criminal Court of Cook County, it would have been, on such a record, as grossly erroneous as it now is, given, as it was, by the Circuit Court of Will County. If the Criminal Court of Cook County, where the indictment was found, could not have legally given this second judgment, then it is perfectly obvious that the Circuit Court of Will County could not have the right to extinguish the law, and, by operation of mere physical power, pronounce the judgment and divest it of error.

Third—The record does not show that the first judgment was ever vacated, set aside, or annulled by the Criminal Court, nor did it contain even the slightest entry to show that the cause had ever been removed to the Supreme Court.

Fourth—The Criminal Court could not be *legally* satisfied, nor could it be made legally *to appear* to that Court that a judgement had been reversed, by producing and reading a copy of an opinion, whether certified or not.

Fifth—If the cause, by writ of error, had been removed from the Criminal Court to the Supreme Court, the former could only redocket the cause, upon the filing of a remittitur from the Supreme Court, showing what the judgment of that Court was.

Sixth—This is as to the change of venue to Will County.

Seventh—That the application for a continuance in order to procure the attendance of the witness Williams should have been granted.

Eighth—The Court erred in allowing H. Merrill and J. Shelton to testify, and

Ninth—In refusing to allow the question, "Did you hear any cries or noisy threatening by the crowd that they would hang Perteet," to be p[illegible] by defendant's counsel.

Tenth—It was error, against the objection of the prisoner's counsel, to allow the State's Attorney to use as part of his closing argument certain passages from the four Evangelists.

Eleventh—The testimony of the four witnesses, as to the admissions of the prisoner at the Coroner's inquest, or as to the questions put to and answered by him, are so variant and contradictory as to be wholly unreliable and worthless.

Twelfth—The fabric constructed from and composed of the diversified threads and links of the totality of the testimony to warrant a conviction, must be such as to be completely *inconsistent* with the innocence of the accused, and palpably *consistent* with his guilt. No *amount* of texture of evidence is sufficient to warrant a conviction, and it *may* all be true, and yet the accused be innocent.

For these reasons he claimed the judgment must be reversed.

The brief of States'-Attorney Reed is very largely of the same character as his brief in the Rafferty case, and as that has already been published in extenso, it is not worth while giving any other statement of what it contains.

PESTILENCE.

No Abatement of the Disease in Memphis—Twenty-one Deaths in Twenty-four Hours—And the Worst is Yet to Come.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The yellow fever panic has to a great extent subsided to-day, and given way to the money and bank scare, the particulars of which are in another column. The fever is, however,

SPREADING,

and cases are now reported in nearly every part of the city, several of the city papers to the contrary notwithstanding. The Howards have their hospital completed to-night, and in the morning will be ready to receive patients. They are using every means in their power to abate the scourge, and were it not for them it would be declared an epidemic in three days. They are supplying

FOOD OF ALL KINDS

to the poor, send their commissioners into every nook and corner in the city, to find the distressed and relieve their wants. But for all this there is great suffering, and, should the plague continue long, the distress and suffering will be beyond imagination.

The Odd Fellows and Masons are also doing great good in a quiet way, the membership only knowing what is being done by them.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

reported by the undertakers for the past twenty-four hours was 30, and from yellow fever 21—an increase of nearly 5 per cent over the mortality from that cause alone. The following is the list: John Ryan, aged 10, unknown; Jacob Wright, colored, unknown; John B. Hacket, age 26, yellow fever; D. Moore, colored, 70, unknown; J. F. Prince, age 33, yellow fever; Walter Ware, 27, yellow fever; H. D. Connell, 52, yellow fever; Eliza Wise, 16, yellow fever; Priddy Brannin, 19, yellow fever; Joe T. Oldham, 37, yellow fever; Henry Appel, 51, fits; Millie Johnson, colored, 50, inflammation of the kidneys; Dr. A. Crrne, 36, yellow fever; Mary Buehl, 45, yellow fever; Jennie McComas, aged 5, yellow fever; Mary Mahoney, 8, yellow fever; colored child, still-born; J. Bumpey, colored, 30, debility; John Pillican, 50, yellow fever; Thad McGrath, 28, yellow fever; Michael Devine, 28, yellow fever; Thomas Hoge, 21, yellow fever; Catherine Quinlan, 45, yellow fever; Anglo Devote, 34, yellow fever; Mike Ruth, 41, swamp fever; Hugh Burke, 48, yellow fever; Mike Spellman, 60, yellow fever. Total, 30; yellow fever deaths, 21.

This comprises only those who are buried by the undertakers. There are numerous instances where coffins have been purchased and the dead buried by their friends, but how many cannot be said.

The banks' suspensions may prove a benefit in relieving the minds of the people, but when the story of to-day's deaths is published in the morning, there will be another exodus from the city that will be considerable. The worst has yet to come.

Latest Advices from Shreveport—Interments in that City Yesterday—Many New Cases Reported.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Drs. Burns, Chapin, and Davidson have arrived at Shreveport to-day. Dr. Burns telegraphed to the Howard Association as follows: "We arrived yesterday and held a meeting of physicians at night. The disease is yellow fever, a true homœgastric pestilence. Its origin is still obscure, and its character malignant. The deaths are between 50 and 60 per cent. About 400 deaths so far. More than half the population have fled. Every one is working bravely. No panic now. The organization of the Howard Association is excellent. Col. Moncre, the Speaker of the McEnery Legislature, was taken down yesterday."

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 25.—Interments to-day were: Charles Reamerly, 35; Dow Looney, 50; C. M. Brown; Mrs. Mary Calhoun, 35; Gannon, 45; M. J. Ansem, 6; F. J. Curtis, 5; John Steward, colored; Mrs. Swanson, 65, colored; E. L. Tenney; F. Hefner, 38; McSweney, 35; J oeDelacroix, 21; Albert Turner, colored, 35; Victoria Holmer, colored, 14; infant, colored; Paul Myers, colored; Julius Williams, colored, 28; Mrs. C. M. Prescott, 52. Two interments out of the city limits yesterday; a Sister of Charity, unable to ascertain the name, and an unknown Swede.

The fever, which seemed to have abated yesterday, broke out with increased energy last night and this morning. Many new cases occurred in the city and suburbs. Among the prominent citizens taken to-day are C. W. Lewis, business manager of the *Times*, Col. L. M. Nutt, Maj. John C. Moncure, and M. S. James. Miss Moncure and Miss Clark are dangerously ill.

Drs. Chapin, Davidson, and Burns pronounce the disease genuine yellow fever of the most malignant type.

A meeting of physicians was held last night, but nothing was elicited. Drs. Snell, Fenner, and Davis were appointed a Commission to inquire into the origin of the fever, and make a full report of all the facts bearing on it. The destitution is as terrible as the disease. The expenses of the Howard Association are about $1,000 a day. The penniless women and children must be fed or starve, and the Association must feed them.

The list of interments to-day numbers nineteen. In addition to this were three persons who died in the suburbs and were buried outside of the city.

Mr. Page is dead. It is reported that Mr. Sutherland, who is a refugee ten miles out, is also dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 25.—Parties from Shreveport, who left yesterday, report the fever abating very little, if any. It is now extending out in the country. Those who are left in the afflicted city, are almost completely broken down. The town is a hospital. No business is attempted to be done, and nurses are badly needed.

The Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The sanitary authorities report that the cholera is decreasing in Paris, and that the average of deaths from the disease for the past week, was only twenty per day.

THE RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Erie English Stockholders.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 25.—The meeting called here by President Watson to consider the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, took place to-day, and was attended by 1,000 persons, many Americans being present. The meeting is described as stormy. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Watson was adopted, and the names of L. L. Bischoffsheim and Henry were greeted with a scream of mingled hisses and cheers. Mr. Watson, in his explanation of the affairs of the Company, said there was some apparent dubiousness about the accounts, but he believed they were correct. They wanted $30,000,000 immediately to finish the improvement already commenced, and to lay a third rail.

The First Railroad in Persia.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The ceremony of turning the first sod for the first railway in Persia took place recently at Reshd, in the presence of leading Persian officials and foreign Consuls.

OBITUARY.

David Strawn.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—David Strawn, the projector and builder of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, died this morning at 10 o'clock, after a short illness. His sudden death created a decided sensation.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—PROBABILITIES—For New England: Rain will prevail to-night, followed on Friday with winds veering to westerly, and clearing weather. For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region: On Friday clear or partly cloudy weather, and wind gradually shifting to southerly and easterly. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi: Gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the southwest and southeast, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain on the coast and in the Lower Mississippi Valley. From the Lower Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes: Falling barometer, increasing southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. The indications now are that a severe storm is approaching from the northwest, and will probably extend eastward over the Upper Lake region on Friday. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth.

BALTIMORE LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Cattle ¼@½c lower; very best on sale 4¼@6c; that generally rated first quality, 3¾@4¼c; medium or good to fair quality, 3@3¾c; receipts, 3,637; sales, 2,522.

Hogs—In fair supply and demand, and ¼c higher; cornfed, 7@7¼c; stillers, 6¾@7¼c; receipts, 5,246.

Sheep—A good demand for stock sheep at $2.00@4.00 per head; receipts, 3,916.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept 25.—Cattle—Arrivals—126 cars; best, 5¾@6¼c; medium, 5@5¾c; common, 4@4¾c; stockers, $3.30@3.80.

Hogs—Arrivals—46 cars; best, $5.00@5.05; Yorkers, none selling.

Sheep—Arrivals—24 cars; best, $4.75@5.00; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@4.00.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET.

TITUSVILLE, Sept. 25.—Petroleum market—$1.37½@1.40, Titusville delivery; $1.30@1.35, Oil City delivery.

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Daniel J. Bookstaver, formerly Market-Inspector of this city, a well-known citizen, shot himself through the heart, at his residence in Natoma street, this morning.

Edwin L. Stanton, who was Secretary of the District of Columbia, resigned that position upon being appointed Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington, and Richard Harrington was appointed in his place.

4:00 A. M. EDITION.

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL NEWS.

Illinois and [illegible] Country Banks Quiet.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 25.—There is but little excitement here, and no disturbance of business beyond the stoppage of the grain trade. Our banks do not anticipate trouble, and approve of the course of the Chicago banks, and will adopt the same should occasion seem to require it.

DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 25.—The action of the Chicago banks produced the first perceptible worry in business circles here felt since the financial disturbance opened in New York. It is more than likely that the banks here will follow the example of the Chicago banks to-day. In fact, it is believed that such a course has been agreed upon by the officers of the National Banks in this city, and in Rock Island also.

ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 25.—The announcement that the Chicago banks had suspended created a profound feeling in business circles to-day, and the situation was freely and calmly discussed. It was conceded that the temporary check upon business at this season of the year was unfortunate, but none seemed to think it necessarily disastrous or fraught with wide spread ruin. At a consultation of the officers of the banks of this city, Davenport, and Moline, held at the Rock Island National Bank this evening, it was resolved that, on account of the money trouble throughout the country, they would be unable to pay their depositors in currency, and therefore the policy was adopted for the present to pay each depositor $100, if so much is due to him, and no more, until the assets of the bank can be converted into cash. The strongest assurances are given that each bank has assets very largely in excess of its liabilities, and that but little time will be required to resume in full. This action of the banks is generally approved, and everybody is disposed to take it cooly, in the hope that the storm will soon blow over.

PEORIA. ILL.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 25.—At a meeting of all the bank Presidents and bankers of Peoria, held this evening, the following resolution was adopted:

In consequence of the action of the banks of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other centres of currency, the banks of Peoria, being powerless to make available in currency their assets, agree to adopt the action of the banks and bankers of said cities in a suspension of such payments as would embarrass legitimate commercial transactions.

The general feeling among business men here is that the banks have taken the right course, and that the only remedy in the matter is for Secretary Richardson to at once issue the $44,000,000 reserve in greenbacks, and purchase that amount of bonds, which will give a sufficiency of currency with which to do the business of the country. The feeling is also strongly in favor of the President convening Congress, and asking that body to enact a free banking law, giving any one complying with the requirement permission to do a banking business.

KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 25.—Considerable excitement was created in business circles here this morning by the report which was circulated that all of the Chicago banks had closed. Finding that the report was credited, the Cashier of the State National Bank sent a dispatch of inquiry to Mr. Coolbaugh, of Chicago. In reply, he was assured that the rumor was groundless. This dispelled all uneasiness, and quiet was at once restored. All the banks here are perfectly solvent and in a prosperous condition, and were not affected in the least by any of the recent suspensions. The action of the Chicago banks is looked upon by bankers and business men here as a surety of safety, and does not create any excitement or alarm.

SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 25.—Our bankers and business men generally seem to regard the action of the Chicago banks as the safe policy under the circumstances. Our banks here are still paying out currency guardedly, but say they shall be compelled to suspend if the Chicago banks do not come to their relief. Confidence in the Chicago banks is generally expressed. Our leading bankers think firmness is the essential thing in the present emergency, and apprehend that the situation will be considerably cleared up by Monday. Business is materially interrupted, as the bottom has dropped out of the wheat market, and there is nothing moving, and no opportunity to realize on previous investments. News from the East is awaited with anxiety, and the sustaining hope among business men is that the storm will speedily blow over.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Our bankers are pursuing a cautious and conservative policy in view of the Eastern financial difficulties. Little exchange and no telegraphic transfers are drawn, as coin must be shipped to owner. Three hundred and fifty thousand coin and bullion were sent East by rail for the week ending yesterday. The mining market was lower this morning and the volume of business still less than yesterday. Twenty cargoes of wheat were dispatched hence this month. Currency, 89¾. The opinion here in the best quarters is, that no lasting good can come of the sale of railroad bonds on Europe at 50 or 60 per cent sacrifice, that lead to Credit Mobiliers and moonshine railroads.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—Special dispatches to the *Dispatch* announce that the banks in the town of Danville, including the Planters' and National, have suspended, they say as a precautionary measure. The Planters' Bank and Commercial Bank in the town of Farmville have suspended.

The English and American Bank of Farmville is still paying.

A public meeting was held in Petersburg, urging forbearance, and recommending the use of certified checks.

Lancaster & Co., of this city, suspended in consequence of the failure of Brown, Lancaster & Co., of Baltimore.

The Tredegar Iron Works Company have discharged between 600 and 700 workmen employed in the car building.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—The banks here will not suspend, and they have so far paid certificates, whether due or not. No united action has been taken. Opinion here as to the action in Chicago is divided.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 25.—There is no excitement in financial circles here. The banks are doing business as usual.

RELIGIOUS.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The sessions of the American Board to-day have been of increasing interest. At the meetings held in various places in the city last night, addresses were made by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Boston; the Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Gaboon Mission, Africa; the Rev. Dr. Schneider, of the Turkish Mission; and the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago.

President Chapin, of Beloit College, presented a report on the paper of Secretary Treat calling for additional help from the churches, and with it the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, 1. That while the opportunities of missionary work by this Board are multiplied enlarged and full of promise, there is sad reason to apprehend that the missionary spirit in our churches is declining, rather than increasing, for want of proper culture, especially with our younger Western churches.

"*Second*—That in order to the true growth of every Christian soul, and the true prosperity of every Christian church, large or small, rich or poor, in the East or West, at home or abroad, the presence of an active and expanding missionary spirit is more important than anything else.

"*Third*—That for the development of this spirit a fresh baptism of God's spirit in our churches, in this specific direction, is all essential, and, therefore, the Prudential Committee is hereby instructed, after consultation, to name an early day—a Sabbath, if practicable—to be devoted to this object, made prominent in the services of the pulpit, and in special meeting for prayer; and it is recommended that each pastor, on that day, bring this paper of Secretary Treat, by reading an exposition of his own, before his people, with a special pressure on young men and young women to offer themselves, and on all Christians to offer their money freely, that the men and means may be furnished, and the forward movement entered upon, to be prosecuted till the end come."

The Rev. John Smith, Turkish missionary; the Rev. Dr. Roy, of Chicago; President Merryman, of Ripon College; and Dr. Storrs discussed the resolutions, which were finally adopted, with a slight modification.

This morning the proceedings were commenced by a report from the Committee on the Home Department, read by Dr. O. B. Robbins, who also offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the late Charles Stoddard,—for forty-one years a member, and thirteen years Chairman of the Prudential Committee.

The Hon. John Kingsbury presented a report on European Turkey; the Rev. E. N. Packard, that on Japan and Micronesia; Dr. Merryman, that of the Zulu Mission. Dr. Lindley of that Mission was introduced and addressed on the subject of his work. Dr. Parker presented his report on the Madura and Ceylon Missions, which was discussed by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, of the field cultivated. Reports on Mexican, Turkish, Hindoo, Chinese, and Austrian, Spanish, and Italian Missions were presented.

The last report during the morning session was [illegible] on the North American Indians, pre[illegible] discussed by Senator Buckingham. The Senator [illegible] the beneficent claims of these Indians on [illegible] praise to President [illegible] the American Board, giving great [illegible] policy now prevailing [illegible] for inaugurating the peace [illegible] ton, also discussed the rep[illegible] Whittlesey, of Washington [illegible] standpoint; and was [illegible] the same practical [illegible] by Gen. C. H. Howard in the same strain. In the afternoon communion services were observed in several churches, and the children of the public schools sang to great credit. The evening was occupied in farewell addresses from missionaries present, which were responded to by President Hopkins. Resolutions of thanks for hospitality, etc., were adopted, and the Board finally adjourned sine die.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The London *Times* of the 12th has the following telegram:

"VERDUN, Sept. 11.—An incident occurred yesterday which, happily, did not become publicly known, or it might have produced much excitement. At 11 o'clock, at the moment when the financial question was believed to be entirely settled, the Germans suddenly declared that another million francs was due to them for having kept up the Post-Office on behalf of the French Government during the occupation of French departments. On being asked to give details of this claim, they replied that they had accurately estimated what was due to them, and if the million was not paid they would prolong the occupation. The matter was immediately referred to the Government, and, upon an order from Versailles, the receiver of taxes at Verdun this morning paid the sum claimed."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sep. 25.—The steamer Scandinavian, which left Liverpool to-day for Quebec, took out $500,000 in bullion.

The South Australian Budget states that a fund of $250,000 is now available for the promotion of immigration to that colony.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is reported that a note has been received at the Foreign Office from the Spanish Government urging the immediate restoration to the Madrid authorities of the frigates Vittoria and Almansa, now detained at Gibraltar. It is also said that the relations between the two Powers will be ruptured if the British Government declines to release the vessels.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Sept. 25.—The health authorities of this port have ordered that strict quarantine be enforced on all vessels coming from Hull, England, on account of the reported prevalence of cholera there. No other English port is included in the order.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—It is expected that the bombardment of Cartagena will be reopened on Saturday or Sunday next. The Insurgent men-of-war in the harbor are unable to move, their engineers refusing to serve any longer.

Gen. Moriores has arrived at Tolosa.

MASONIC.

Dedication of the Grand Temple in Philadelphia—An Imposing Display of Knights Templar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The ceremonies of the dedication of the Masonic Temple here, said to be the largest temple in the world, were inaugurated to-night by a grand tournal of Knights Templar at the Academy of Music and Agricultural Hall. These buildings are joined by a pretty rustic bridge, beautifully decorated with rare plants and heraldic devices of all the different nations on the globe.

In the early part of the evening, the Grand Masonic Master received, at Masonic Hall, the grand officers of sister lodges. At the close of the reception, all present, accompanied by several bands of music, proceeded to the tournal. One of the most attractive features in the Academy was the display of two mosaic drawings of the Masonic Temple, beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl, by Earl Marshal John Thornley.

Large delegations of Knights from almost every State in the Union were present, and it is no exaggeration to say that upwards of 100,000 visitors arrived by trains during the day. The two buildings mentioned were literally crammed, whilst outside thousands of sight-seers were congregated. Broad street and its approaches were almost impassable, and a large posse of policemen with great difficulty kept the entrances clear. The scene on the inside of the buildings was magnificent. The variegated hues of the ladies' dresses, in contrast with the Knights' uniforms and civilians' dark clothes, produced a most brilliant effect. Fifteen hundred Knights decorated with the jewels, plumes, and paraphernalia of their orders, with the five banners of Philadelphia, St. Johns, Kadosh, Mary, and St. Albans Commanderies, assembled on the stage at the bugle call. Each commandery furnished one standard bearer and two guards. The commanderies having left the stage the combined company, commanded by Sir Edward Masson, commander of the forces, went through their templar evolutions. At the sound of the music, the curtain arose and disclosed to the assembled multitude the Knights arranged under their different banners. The drill was perfect. The Commanderies broke into three, filing past the Grand Officers out by the aisle and into Horticultural Hall, where, after passing over the rustic bridge, they broke ranks.

Upwards of 12,000 persons were present, the hallways and passages being crowded to their utmost extent. Mr. Thornley informed me that delegations were present from Canada, South America, Great Britain, the West Indies, China, Germany, Palestine, Spain, Italy and other countries. The various hotels, in town are filled to overflowing, and hundreds are turned away for want of accommodation. It is believed that the number of present visitors will equal, if not exceed, those expected to attend the approaching Centennial Exposition.

Dancing has now commenced, with a grand march of Knights with their ladies, led by Sir John Thornley and lady. The revelry will probably be continued till a late hour. The banquet is announced to be served between 11 p. m. and 3 a. m.

My dispatch is necessarily incomplete owing to want of time; suffice it to say, that this tournal is pronounced to be the grandest spectacle ever given in Philadelphia. It is expected that upwards of 10,000 Knights will take part in to-morrow's parade.

FAIRS.

At Danville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—The third day of the fair at this place opened bright, after the steady rain of yesterday. The attendance is large, but, owing to the rain of yesterday, the number of entries is small. The show of stock, for quality, is excellent, but the quantity is rather small. The trotting and pacing takes place to-morrow, and, if the weather continues good, a large attendance is anticipated. A number of fast horses with more than local record, have been entered.

CASUALTIES.

Fatalities at Delaware.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 25.—William Chadwick, a resident of Delaware, was killed on the Short Line Road last night.

Jacob Rothe, employed at the Stratford paper mills, was caught in a belt last night, and instantly killed.

The Royal Whitewashers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 25.—About the only business transacted by the Royal Whitewashers, yesterday, was taking the evidence of F. C. Martin, of Woodstock, a lawyer and cousin of G. W. McMullen. He related the subject of a conversation had with McMullen, in 1872, when the latter held up a letter he had just received from Allan, remarking at the time that Allan was a "tricky fellow," and not to be depended upon. McMullen also expressed his belief to the witness that by letters he had received from Allan, he (Allan) was too tightly bound to go back on them. No light was thrown on the investigation. Reading and signing of depositions will probably occupy the balance of the week.

Mob-Law Brought to Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Sheriff and men who were attacked by a mob at Centreville on Tuesday were summoned before the Grand Jury, where they indicted the leading mobocrats, against every one of whom the jury found a bill. One of them, Alf Lashley, was arrested in this city this afternoon, and is now in jail. The Sheriff's men say shots were not fired simply to intimidate them, that Calls came near hitting one or two of them. The restraining order against the immediate removal of the County Jail to the city, to prevent which the mob was raised, is temporary. The cause of complaint will be argued before the Supreme Court Tuesday, when it will doubtless be dissolved; if so, the jail will be removed at all hazards.

The Anti-Monopoly Feeling in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The Independent Judicial Convention at Sacramento meets to-morrow. The interior delegations strongly favor an independent nomination. McKinstry, of this city, present Judge of the Twelfth District Court, will probably be nominated. The indications are strong that a new party will be evolved from the anti-monopoly sentiment throughout the State.

A Council Bluffs Firm Sue to Recover the U. P. Terminus.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Sept. 25.—Suit was to-day commenced in the United States Circuit Court upon relation of Hall & Co., merchants of this city, against the Union Pacific, to compel the Company to operate its road as continuous to the line from Ogden to its eastern terminus at Council Bluffs.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 25.

Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Rapids, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Magdalena, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr E. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shephard, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Michelson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Howard, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Cleveland, coal.
Schr King Fisher, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Exchange, Cleveland, coal.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow Lizzie Strom, Saugatuck, slabs.
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Dolphin, Frankford, lumber.
Schr Warren, Kewaunee, tanbark.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr I. Parker, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Barge L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, coal.
Barge J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Daniel Newhall, Ludington, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow Silver Cloud, St. Paul's Pier, railroad ties.
Schr Herald, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Alaska, wood.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Schr Cuba, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Trinidad, Oswego, coal.
Schr Elvina, Oswego, coal.
Schr American, Oswego, coal.
Schr Idaho, Cleveland, coal.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, salt.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George Steel, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sweetheart, Saginaw, salt.
Stm-bge S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, iron-ore.
Barge A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, iron-ore.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. M. Johnson, Ford River, lumber.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Goodrich, salt.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED..........Sept. 25.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 30 brls oil, 30 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Europe, St. Catherines, 18,700 bu wheat.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,800 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, 10 kegs beer, 78 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, sundries.
Schr W. H. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 42,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 5 brls liquor and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, SEPT. 25.

Prop Canada, Montreal, 17,200 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop India, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 500 pigs lead and sundries.
Prop India, Erie, 1,200 brls flour and sundries.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21,718 bu corn.
Schr Adirondac, Buffalo, 18,024 bu corn.
Brig E. S. Judd, Buffalo, 27,756 bu corn.
Brig C. R. Jones, Buffalo, 33,080 bu corn.
Prop Amazon, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Prop Colorado, 37,000 bu corn, 2,500 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 280 bales hay.

Lake Freights

were in improved demand, closing firm at the inside rates of yesterday. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Barges Jones, Judd, and steamer Amazon, corn on private terms; schrs A. G. Morey, Bahama, Adirondac, W. C. Crosthwaite; props Cuba, India, and Arizona, corn at 8c; prop Scotia, corn (yesterday p. m.) on private terms. To Sarnia—Prop City of Detroit, corn, through rate. Total, 12; capacity, equal to 400,000 bu corn. The schrs Amaranth and Camden were reported for corn to Buffalo at 8c, and the schr Mocking Bird for barley to Cleveland at 7c; capacity equal to about 68,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu barley.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—PASSED UP—Propellers Lawrence, Idaho, Fisk, Equinox, Townsend, Alaska, Wetmore and barge; barks Sunnyside, Jane Bell, Massilon; schooners Pathfinder, D. S. Austin, Shupe, Correspondent, Oneida, Monitor, John Weber, Sophia Minch, A. Sherwood, Jewett, Phelps, Sunrise, Rainbow, Wm. Crosthwaite, I. Lawson, Farwell, S. H. Foster.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Philadelphia, Wilson, Tempest and barges, Belle Cross and barges; bark Bessie Barwick; schooners Pelton, Australia, E. M. Portch, China, Webb, Grover, Ironsides, Miami, Gifford.

DETROIT, Sept. 25—m.—PASSED UP—Propellers Wilson, Menominee, Wm. Cawie; schooners Otter, Geo. Finney, W. Young, Scotia, Helvetia.

PASSED UP—Propellers Jenness and barges, J. Lord and barges.

How to Buy a Horse—Advice from "Adirondack Murray."

From the advance sheets of the Rev. W. H. Murray's new book on "The Horse," we extract the following:

"Be sure that the horse you purchase has symmetry, viz., is well proportioned throughout. Never purchase a horse because he has a splendid development of one part of his organization, if he be lacking in any other. Above all, keep well in mind what you are buying for, and buy the horse best adapted to the work you will require of him; and when such an animal is yours, be content. Never jockey. An occasional exchange may be allowable; but this daily "swapping" of horses advertises a man's incompetency for anything higher. Another caution is this: Never purchase a horse until you have seen him move, and under the same conditions to which he will be exposed in the service you will expect of him. If for a draft, see him draw, back, and turn round in both directions; if for the road, see how he handles himself, not merely on level ground, but going up sharp declivities; and, above all, in descending them. In this way you will ascertain the faults or excellences of both his temper and structure.

"In these exercises drive him yourself. The reins in a skillful hand, aided by the whip or mouth, can be made to conceal grave defects. Let him move with a loose rein, so that he may take his natural gait, and not his artificial; for by so doing you will detect any mistakes of judgment you may have made when looking him over in a state of activity. Many a time, unsoundness will appear in motion, which no inspection of the eye and finger, however close, can ascertain. When you have walked him and jogged him, if he is to serve any other than mere draft purposes, put him to his speed, and keep him at it for a sufficient distance to test his breathing capacity; then pull him up; jump from the wagon and look at his flanks; inspect his nostrils, and put your ear close to the side of his chest, in order to ascertain if the action of the heart is normal. If this exercise has caused him to perspire freely, all the better; for you can then see, when you take him back to the stable, whether he "dries off" quickly, as all horses do in perfect health.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Black Velvet Ribbons
Eagle A. S. Brand.
PASSAVANT & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, 222 & 224 Church-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the "International Bridge," during the month of October next. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered in Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
Montreal, Aug. 13, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

It must be acknowledged that—notwithstanding the aspect of financial affairs in this city is, on the surface, much the same as yesterday—there has been an important change in the general feeling. Yesterday there was undoubtedly more confidence that the unreasonable currency panic would gradually subside, that gradually more and more currency would find its way into the banks, and that, in turn, they could gradually pay out currency more liberally to every owner of a bank balance. But this morning, the Chicago *Times* did its best to destroy confidence by the publication of a flaming canard with stunning headlines to the effect that the Chicago banks "had suspended business." The utter falsity of the statement was shown by the fact that this morning every bank in the city was open and doing business just as they had been ever since Monday morning. The public mind, however, as everybody knows, has been in an extremely excitable state for the last week. People have been ready to believe any report unless they had the most unequivocal demonstration of its untruth. The false report of the suspension of business by the Chicago banks seems to have been telegraphed early this morning to all parts of the country with an alacrity that savors of a preconcerted design to force the banks to suspend. At an early hour this morning private dispatches began to come to the banks from everywhere, making the inquiry: "Have the Chicago banks suspended?" The unanimous reply to this to the banks' here was: "No; banks all open and doing business as usual." It was too late, however, to prevent the effect of the incendiary report, and before noon it was shown in the telegraphic report of the run on the banks of Memphis and the suspension of payments by the banks of New Orleans.

The report in question had

NO FOUNDATION

except a resolution not unanimously assented to by the members of the Clearing-House, at a meeting last evening. The resolution itself amounted to nothing but a declaration of facts which have been publicly known to exist for the last three days, viz: that owing to the scarcity of currency the banks *could not pay large demands for currency*. This was not the announcement of any new departure, no change in the policy of the banks from what had been the rule for three days. Moreover, it was not the public acknowledgment

OF ANY SECRET.

In our money article of this morning (Sept. 25) it was definitely stated that the position of the Chicago banks to their depositors was precisely

THE SAME AS THE NEW YORK BANKS, VIZ:

That in consequence of the unreasonable demand for currency (we repeat from our money article of this morning) "the banks simply say they cannot pay large checks in currency for a few days, until the currency excitement blows over."

As this was a well established and publicly acknowledged fact, and had been so for at least two days, we do not see any common sense in making it the subject of a resolution of the Clearing House, nor any special importance in the fact that such a resolution was passed. A resolution that "There is a panic," would have had just as much significance. That there is a panic, and a very absurd one, everybody has known for several days. So much for the absurd resolution which has been made the pretext for the canard about "suspension of business."

The effect of the sensational report above referred to, has undoubtedly been unfavorable on the

SITUATION TO-DAY.

The banks in this city to-day have all paid currency on small checks, but as to what is a "small check" there is a great difference of opinion at different banks. At one bank a "small check" means probably $25; at another it may mean $500 or $1,000. At one bank it means 5 or 10 per cent of a man's balance, and at another 25 or 30 per cent. As a general thing, city depositors have been able to get all the currency which their real necessities called for. What is to be the net result of this doling out of currency by the banks, is a point upon which there is a great diversity of opinion among bankers themselves. A few banks, that were fortunate enough to have a comparatively large stock of currency when the panic began, and have been exceptionally fortunate in getting hold of considerable amounts since, seem to feel confident that *they* can go through *anything*, and that *they* will be able to meet any demands their customers *will* make. But with fully two-thirds of the banks in this city it must be acknowledged that they believe that the currency is being gradually drained out of them, and that though perfectly solvent they cannot be expected to do impossible things. Their argument is that currency will not begin to come into the banks until confidence is in a measure restored, and that the only thing that will restore confidence is for the banks to cease claiming they can do what their depositors know is impossible, viz: pay currency for all their deposits at once.

There is undoubtedly a good deal of currency coming into the city to merchants; some of it is deposited by them in the banks, but any man can guess how much, by asking himself whether *he* would deposit the currency in a bank now or not.

There is of course no quotable money market now. Borrowers as well as lenders, for ordinary purposes, are out of the market. For speculation in grain money (currency) is worth any where from 100 to 200 per cent per annum, according to the fluctuations of the difference between the price of grain for "cash" and for "seller October."

The situation is, however,

BY NO MEANS HOPELESS,

even in respect to the continuance of currency payments on a limited scale for the present, and gradually increasing the amounts. The main hope of the Chicago banks now lies in getting currency from the East. The excitement has much abated in New York, and, if the advices from there to-morrow should be favorable and the New York banks respond to the demand of the Chicago banks for currency, the loss of confidence to-day would be quickly regained to-morrow.

The clearings of the banks were made to-day without any more difficulty than for the last three days. There was some talk to-day among the banks of adopting the plan of issuing Clearing-House certificates for the settlement of Clearing-House balances, but there is no unanimity of feeling among the banks, and nothing was done about it. This is the great difficulty with the Chicago banks in the present emergency, they are *not united*; on the contrary, they are trying to get the advantage of each other.

Local quotations are given by Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	114¾	....
5-20s of '62	110	....
5-20s of '64	110	....
5-20s of '65	110	....
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112	....
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113	....
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113	....
10-40s ex. int	109	....
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110	....
U. S. currency 6s	110	....
Gold (full weight)	111½	....
Gold coupons	110½	....
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	Par 1-10 dis.	1-10 pre.
Gold exchange	....	111⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106½@107½
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Money unquotable. The banks in the Clearing House Association are pooling their legal tender votes as provided by yesterday's resolutions. One or two which stood exceptionally strong, refused at first to put their legal tenders in, but concluded to rather than be expelled from the Association. Loan certificates were issued by the Clearing House to-day to the extent of $3,000,000. Greenbacks are still worth a premium, and sales were made to-day all the way from 1 to 3½ per cent for certified checks. The dead-lock in foreign exchange is now the greatest point of danger, as it involves not only our foreign trade, but every department of domestic trade, from shippers of produce from this port to the growers of grain at the West, or cotton at the South. The signs of encouragement, aside from this, are that the banks are gaining in deposits, and that their machinery for going through the crisis is working satisfactorily.

Foreign exchange, while nominal, has sold at 105@105¼ for prime 60 days. Sterling at 105½@106 for cable transfers; 102@104 for commercial bills. Customs receipts, $245,000.

There was a fair degree of activity in gold, and the price fluctuated frequently between 111⅛ and 111¾, closing at 111½. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 3, 5, 6, and 7 per cent, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $28,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer distributed $90,000. No sales of Government gold to-day. Further amounts of gold are reported to be on the way from London here.

In all it is estimated that $2,000,000 in gold have already been shipped.

No transactions in governments. It has been suggested that the Stock Exchange should open for general business, leaving the settlement of contracts growing out of Friday's and Saturday's business and sales under the rule in abeyance. This, it is claimed, would give investers a chance to buy stocks, and would bring money into the street.

The Governing Committee this morning appointed a sub-committee of seven to arrange a plan for clearing stocks. A resolution was passed requesting brokers to send in their statements as early as possible.

A smaller amount of stock business was done in Broad street than yesterday, and even less interest was taken in dealings. As parties doing business are outside of the Stock Exchange circle, not much dependence can be placed on quotations given. At the close the following quotations were made, and prices did not vary much from these during the day, though the market was quoted firm in the late business:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
		90
New York Central & Hudson	107	....
Harlem	....	53¾
Erie	73	74
Lake Shore	40	42
Wabash	41	43
Northwestern	84	86
Rock Island	27	28
Ohio & Mississippi	18½	19
Union Pacific	29	21
C., C. & I. C.		
Western Union Telegraph	55	56
Pacific Mail	29½	30
St. Paul	29½	31
Hannibal & St. Jo.	21	....

Orders from the interior to purchase stocks at present prices are increasing, and responsible firms have traded among themselves to-day to quite an extent. A number of Western railways show largely increased earnings for the past two weeks.

A special London dispatch says that at a meeting of the Erie stockholders to-day, President Watson is said to have repudiated any intention of amalgamation of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, and denies any intention of guaranteeing the bonds of the latter road.

Henry Clews & Co. and Howes & Macy received large deposits which were on the way at the time of the suspension. The amounts have been credited to the customers, and held subject to their orders.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dominick st, 178½ ft n of Webster av, s w f, 2⅞x100 ft, with s f on Webster av of 50x97 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $10,000.

On street bet Centre av and Throop st, 200 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $1,050.

Lake st, 340 ft w of Francisco st, s f, 24x245 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,500.

Ashland av, 100 ft n of Adams st, w f, 98½x150 ft dated Sept. 1; consideration, $25,000.

Wabash av, 75 ft s of Douglas place, w f, 25x153½ ft, dated April 9; consideration, $3,750.

O'Brien st, 309 ft e of Union st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $2,800.

Millard av, 200 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 50x124 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 5th; consideration, $1,740.

Milwaukee av, 13 2-10 ft, s e of Wood st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $2,700.

Lincoln st, 192 ft s of Catharine st, e f 24x127 ft, with 24x127 ft in rear, w f on Corwin st, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $1,500.

Evergreen st, 168 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 53¼x167 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $2,000.

W Erie st, 124 ft w of Rucker st, n f, 21x129 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1870; consideration, $1,100.

Dania av, 166 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 15-100 ft, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $550.

Grand av, 147½ ft s e of Hamlin av, s w f, 25x167 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $512.

Prairie av, 120 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 24x180 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $15,000.

Michigan av, 93 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 40x179 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $12,000.

Und ⅓ of 5 lots in s ½, Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,666.

Lake st, 40 ft e of Clark st, s f, 20x1,000 ft, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $15,000.

Six lots in Bradwell's Addition, Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 9 to 12, Shoup's Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, except part taken for Adams st, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 38, Sub-block 2, in Block 33, School Trustees' subdivision, sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $500.

Lot 25, Block 15, Phare's subdivision, e ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, and other property, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $750.

Sub-lot 16 of Lots 4 and 5, Forrestville, Hyde Park, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 2, Fish & Young's subdivision of Lot 8, e of Wallace st, of Assessor's division, s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $500.

Arnold st, e f, 24x135 ft, being Lot 30, Fagan's subdivision, part Lot 10, School Trustees' subdivision of sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $840.

Arnold st, e f, 24x135 ft, being Lot 29 of sames subdivision, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $840.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,480	5,898	4,023	1,919
Wheat, bu	164,620	77,600	91,297	46,751
Corn, bu	157,235	170,305	236 602	220,879
Oats, bu	47,720	61,910	26,546	39,311
Rye, bu	4,545	5,491	120	7,160
Barley, bu	41,250	73,690	14,673	49,051
Grass seed, lbs	171,149	86,083	27,759	26,172
Flax seed, lbs	266,490	263,041	20,000	267,100
Broom-corn, lbs	29,100	39,070	80,000	31,940
Cured meats, lbs	10,800	30,590	136,992	258,300
Beef, brls	....	....	....	837
Pork, brls	3	58	....	390
Lard, lbs	9,160	4,190	90,980	77,530
Tallow, lbs	21,960	24,070	54,080	18,750
Butter, lbs	69,408	89,970	3,590	41,230
Live hogs, No	11,338	13,754	9,035	6,291
Cattle, No	2,016	2,296	389	1,033
Sheep, No	466	1,388	....	....
Hides, lbs	125,695	116,338	100,417	31,840
Highwines, brls	100	297	100	204
Wool, lbs	217,375	19,530	88,007	17,290
Potatoes, bu	1,770	1,396	....	400
Lumber, m feet	8,945	2,249	2,921	1,747
Shingles, m	3,260	2,680	1,669	1,201
Lath, m	928	218	546	312
Salt, brls	220	....	1,983	2,270

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,309 bu wheat; 2,320 bu corn; 9,416 bu oats; 1,565 bu rye; 1,519 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 505 cars wheat; 372 cars corn; 34 cars oats; 17 cars rye; 65 cars barley. Total, 993 cars, 360,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were much healthier in tone to-day, as a consequence of returning confidence, and incoming bank notes, though less active, there being comparatively few speculative deals, and not very many settlements. The key-note to the commercial tune of to-day was cash; not gold or silver, such as the children cried for in the days of yore, but paper. It is not strange, but it is remarkable, that in this important respect the panic of this year differs totally from all of its predecessors, and herein is the best possible argument that the panic is only temporary. Formerly, a distrust in the circulating medium followed closely on the heels of depreciation of the stocks on which the currency was based. Now the inconvenience has resulted from the fact that the bank notes have been hidden, as the gold used to be, on the first alarm. We used to lose all of our so-called money in a panic. Now we have not lost a dollar; it has only been retired for a day or two, to come forward again the moment confidence is restored.

And there is something in the West to exchange for this money. We have bounteous crops of everything but corn this year, and enough of that left over from the crop of 1872 to meet all requirements. Add to this the fact that Europe is shorter than usual this year, and *must have* all that we can spare her. Under such a condition of things the extreme depression caused by a want of confidence cannot be permanent. If we had poor crops, as in 1857, having nothing to offer in exchange for even poor money at 15 per cent discount, we might then be in a bad way. Now the West is all right, and, in spite of a temporary derangement, must not only keep on her feet, but swing along comfortably in the onward march. If the grain and live stock now held in the country be only kept back a little, till our present stocks are worked down to smaller dimensions, the country owners can realize fair prices for all that they have on hand, though the process of recuperation may be rather slow.

There was a good demand for cash grain to-day, under which there was a rise of 5c in wheat, 2½c in corn, and 2c in oats, from the lowest point touched yesterday. The money to which we referred in this morning's issue, as being on the floor yesterday, was followed by greater quantities to-day, the holders of which walked the floor of the Exchange with well-filled pockets, some of them showing it occasionally to prove that they could pay for what they bought. Besides the currency brought in from Eastern and Canadian points by express, there was a considerable amount on the floor in the hands of local capitalists, and traders from Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other Western cities and town. Besides this there were several telegraphic orders to buy for parties who stated that they had forwarded named sums by express this morning, which would be here within a day or two. Hence there were buyers who could not pay to-day, but offered to pay two or three days hence. These generally were obliged to pay fully 1c per bu more for wheat, and ½c more for corn than those who could put down the ready cash.

We hear also that large quantities of gold are on the way hither from Europe to be used in buying grain. The indications are, therefore, that we shall have plenty of money here within a few days, and that the forward movement of grain will be as active as at any previous time in the history of the city. Affairs, therefore, look cheerful; and one of the best features in the situation, after the above, is that consignors of grain from the country have expressed their willingness to wait for money, rather than have the property offered at present prices.

The following resolution was introduced on 'Change to-day, and, at noon, presented for vote to-morrow (Friday): That the officers of the Board telegraph to the Treasury Department, requesting that he:

Resolved, That the United States requesting that he the Treasury the purchase of the bonds of the United ... by any of the United States Sub-Treasuries.

The demand for dry goods is apparently unabated; and our jobbers report the aggregate of their daily sales as fully equal to that of any of the preceding days of this or last week. The unsettled condition of the finances does not, as yet, appear to affect the interior trade in the least, and present prices are fully sustained for all lines of goods. Stocks are liberal, and fully assorted. The remarks upon dry goods are equally applicable to the grocery trade. There does not appear to be any diminution in the demand for all leading and staple goods. Liberal orders from all parts of the country are being received daily. The market is quotably firm, particularly for sugars, syrups, and teas. There was no change of importance in the market for fruits and nuts; business continues fair, and a firmer feeling generally obtains. Butter and cheese were unchanged. The retail trade absorbs about all the offerings of the former staple suitable for table use, and, as the offerings are limited, the market retains its firm tone. Shippers are out of the market. Hides are very dull; in fact, there is no market; under the existing circumstances shippers cannot operate, and the receivers are compelled to hold their consignments until public affairs are more settled. The demand for hay was confined to meeting the current wants of the city. Shippers have suspended operations, and prices are almost nominal. Oils continue fairly active, and carbon is very firm, the supply being inadequate. Coal, leather, tobacco, and wood were unchanged.

The offerings of lumber at the sale-docks were liberal this morning, but the market was dull, few being prepared to pay the currency or even caring to make purchases. Several sales were made, however, but at a wide range of prices, and generally at lower figures. At the yards trade continues good, and prices are well maintained. Shingles are very scarce, and firm at present quotations. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails, continue to meet with a liberal inquiry from the interior, and prices are very steady, and for nails strong, the supply being inadequate. Building material, iron, cooperage, and naval stores were without change. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were quiet. Hops are firm at 45@50c, and will doubtless advance when trade is resumed. Seeds were quiet and weak. There was considerable timothy offering, but, owing to the scarcity of currency, transactions were limited. Prime sold lower, at $2.65, and flax at $1.85.

The street markets were very quiet. The receipts of green fruits, poultry, eggs, potatoes, and nearly everything in this line, were liberal; but, owing to the present condition of affairs and consequent scarcity of money, business was restricted to supplying the immediate wants of the retail dealers. Prices were weak and variable.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally steady at 92c, the price at which the last-reported sales were made; but it is probable that a cash purchaser could have obtained a concession from this figure, as New York was quoted at 97c for sharp payment. There were rumors on the floor that one lot was sold this morning, but the transaction (if any) was kept private.

Lake freights were more active, and averaged 1c lower than yesterday, the majority of the charters being taken at yesterday's inside rate, which was 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to Buffalo was nominal at 9c. The early charters were made at 7c, for corn to Buffalo, or 8c with the condition that the freight charges should follow the grain to New York, if they could not be paid in Buffalo; but the market closed up firm at 8c. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will take out 400,000 bu corn.

Provisions were dull and easier. Cash mess pork was firmly held at yesterday's prices, with more offered, but options for winter delivery were 25c per brl lower, in consequence of a large supply of hogs, and a weakening in prices of the animal. Lard was steady for present delivery, but 5c per 100 lbs easier for future, for the same reason. Meats were dull, and generally supposed to be easier, as there were no orders here, and some of those formerly here have been canceled till the situation is better understood by Eastern buyers. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, $15.50@16.00; do seller October, nominal; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; seller January, $13.25@13.50. Lard, cash or seller September, $7.95@8.00; summer do, $7.90@7.95. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, $7.80; do seller January, $7.85@7.87½; do seller February, $7.95@8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@11c for winter, and 8½@10c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅝@7½c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 9⅛c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4⅞@6¼c. Sales were limited to 150 brls mess pork, seller December, at $13.00; and 500 tcs lard, seller December and January, at $7.80 per 100 lbs.

Flour was quiet but firm, in comparison with the recent dullness. There were cash orders on the floor sufficient to clear the market at inside prices, but holders were firm in their views, believing that there will be a speedy return to fair prices for wheat, in which event they can realize more for their flour than would at present be possible. Rye flour was firm at $4.75 for choice, and bran strong at $10.00@10.50 per ton. We omit other quotations as they are too uncertain. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 25 brls do at $7.25; 150 brls do $6.00; 50 brls seconds at $5.50; 50 brls superfines at $4.50; 300 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.00; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 875 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons do at $10.00; 10 tons screenings at $10.00, all on track.

Wheat was quiet, but strong, though irregular. There was a good demand for cash wheat, and prices advanced about 5c per bu (7c on the speculative grade from the lowest figures of yesterday) under the more liberal inquiry, which absorbed all the offerings, though the receipts were again large for the occasion. As indicated above, the purchasers took it alike for shipment and for speculative holding till prices should improve, and a good many orders were left unfilled, as the limit named was below the market. Orders worded "Buy 5,000 bu wheat at 90c" could not be filled with the market at 93@95c, and the consequence of fixing the limit will probably be that these parties will have to pay $1.00 or more if they buy at all. A fair proportion of the orders were on Canada account, and for car loads for millers at interior points eastward from this. Those who bought for lake shipment found considerable difficulty in making up cargoes, owing to the paucity of offerings, as most of those who had taken hold of the lots sold out earlier in the week were disposed to hold on for still better prices. The market opened at 90c, and advanced to 95c at the close, No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.00; No. 3 do at 85c; and rejected do at 75c, but could scarcely have been bought at those prices at the close. The option trading was chiefly in settlement, and almost entirely confined to October; the option opened at $1.00, advanced to $1.04, receded to $1.00½, and rose to $1.04¼ at the close. There was very little paid in the way of differences, they being generally left over till currency is more plenty. Seller November sold at $1.05@1.06, and seller the year was nominally the same as seller the month. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.00; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at 95c; 4,800 bu do at 94c; 25,400 bu do at 93c; 2,400 bu do at 92½c; 19,400 bu do at 92c; 16,600 bu do at 91c; 10,000 bu do at 90½c; 40,000 bu do at 90c; 7,600 bu No. 3 spring at 85c; 400 bu rejected spring at 75c. Total, 132,000 bu.

Corn was rather more active on cash lots, and less so on options, being strong. The market advanced 2c per bu on both from the closing prices of last evening, which were 1@1½c above the lowest quotations of yesterday. The firmer feeling was in sympathy with the tone of foreign advices, but not a consequence of it, being due solely to the better supply of currency, which induced operators to think, with Agag, that "the bitterness of death is past." The receipts were liberal, but the inspection of this morning was only 372 cars, or about 133,000 bu, which is a considerable falling off. There is also reason to believe that receipts will be still smaller in the future, enabling holders to dispose of the stocks now on hand without much difficulty. There was a good deal of money on the floor to-day for the purchase of corn, and the limits on most of the orders were extended during the session, when it was found that the market was away above the terms of the first order. Some of this was wanted for interior points, by rail account, and local holders also were wanted on ... freely, being attracted by the low rates, so that our stocks were reduced nearly 250,000 bu as a consequence of the day's work. The market opened at 34c, declined to 33½c (on settlements of seller the month), and advanced to 36c at the close; with no preference in favor of fresh receipts, as there was no demand of consequence for options, except in settlement, and no inducement for capitalists to carry, other than that presented by the prospect of a general rise. Seller October opened at 36½c, and advanced to 39c at the close. Seller November sold at 41@43c. Rejected was little better than nominal. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35¾c; 2,000 bu do at 35½c; 5,000 bu do at 35¼c; 31,200 bu do at 35c; 20,000 bu do at 34¾c; 97,000 bu do at 34½c; 20,000 bu do at 34¼c; 15,000 bu do at 34c; 800 bu rejected at 32c. Total, 264,000 bu.

Oats were less active, but strong and steady at an advance of 1½@2c on yesterday's prices, in sympathy with wheat and corn, though there was not much outside money on the market. Cash No. 2 was very steady at 27c. Seller October was very quiet, most of the outstanding deals having been settled up yesterday, and there was not much disposition to make new trades. The option was quoted all the way from 28@29c, closing at 28½c bid. Seller November was nominal at 31½@32c. Cash sales were reported of 66,000 bu No. 2 at 27c; 600 bu rejected at 25c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 33c; 600 bu light mixed do at 30c, both free on cars. Total, 67,800 bu.

Rye was rather more active, and 1@2c higher, at 62c for cash No. 2 "straight," and 63c in settlement, while seller October was nominally firm at 64@65c. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 2 at 63c, and 2,800 bu do at 62c. Total, 13,200 bu.

Barley was less active, but strong, advancing 7c on No. 2, and 13c on No. 3, above the highest quotations of yesterday, under an urgent demand and a rather light supply, as owners seemed disposed to hold off for still better prices. No. 2 opened late at $1.05 bid, and $1.08 asked, and advanced to $1.15 at the close. Seller October was quoted at $1.20@1.25, and seller November at $1.25@1.28, both closing at the outside. No. 3 closed at $1.00 cash, and rejected nominally at about 85c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.13; 25,000 bu do at $1.10; 10,000 bu do at $1.08; 400 but No. 3 at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 93c; 10,000 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at 91c; 800 bu do at 90; 400 bu rejected at 80c; 400 bu by sample at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10, delivered. Total, 51,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 25.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast or on passage, steady. Cargoes of corn off coast slightly better. Paris flour-market firmer. Weather in England fine. Lard, 43s. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Lard, 42s.

It was also telegraphed through Morse that £185,000 left Liverpool to-day for New York, and that a firm in the latter city had arranged to negotiate $3,000,000 of sterling exchange.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

The New York *Times* says:

We have in Great Britain and France an estimated deficiency of 157,000,000 bushels of wheat. In presence of a probable demand of proportions so unprecedented, it is less a question of who is to supply it than of whether it can be made up from any quarter whatever. During the last four years the average imports of foreign wheat and flour into Great Britain amounted to 72,000,000 bushels. For the year ending June 30, 1870, there was received of wheat and flour from the United States an aggregate of 33,000,000 bushels; in the following year it sank to 28,000,000, and for the year ending June 30, 1872, the receipts from this country did not exceed 20,000,000 bushels. Rapid as is the extension of the wheat lands of our Northwestern States and Territories, the process is accompanied by a gradual reduction of the area devoted to this crop in some of the older States. Even in Illinois, the area under wheat culture has decreased in four years half a million of acres. Our home consumption is also increasing with great rapidity. Keeping these facts in view, it seems highly improbable that our exports of wheat to the United Kingdom for the year ending June 30, 1874, will equal those of 1870. Under the stimulus of an advanced price it may be assumed as possible that 30,000,000 bushels will be drawn out. In the years of good harvests, Russia has been able to send Great Britain, in wheat and flour, about 50,000,000 bushels; Germany has sent about 12,000,000, and Canada not over 8,000,000 bushels. These figures, it must be remembered, apply to years when France was not a competing country. Even were it possible that they should be repeated now, they would still leave Great Britain over 9,000,000 bushels short of her actual wants. But when France comes in as a probable buyer of 48,000,000 bushels, it is clear that the world's surplus of wheat will be insufficient to give the people of that country and of England as much wheaten bread as they have been accustomed to use.

As a set-off against the light yield of wheat, the potato crop of Great Britain is pronounced to be the largest and finest which has been gathered for many years. This is usually a potent element in decreasing the consumption of bread in England, and may help to render the deficiency of wheat somewhat less felt, though later reports of the appearance of potato-disease render even this doubtful. It is surely possible to find in the want of wheat in Europe an opportunity for disposing of some of our immense surplus stock of corn. It is probable that west of Ohio not more than half of last year's corn crop has been moved at all, and out of a probable production of 800,000,000 bushels we have certainly surplus enough to feed all the people of France and England who are too poor to buy wheat at the high prices which are certain to rule next year.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and irregular, closing 2c higher on cash, and lower for the October option. No 2 spring closed at 97c cash, or seller the month, and sold at $1.02@1.04 seller October, closing at $1.02½. Corn was in moderate demand and easier, selling at 35⅝@36⅛c cash, closing at the inside, and at 38½@39c seller October, closing at 38⅝c. Other grain and provisions were quiet. Three vessels were taken; two for corn to Buffalo at 8c, and one for barley to Cleveland at 7c; capacity equal to 68,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu barley. It was understood that these charters were made just at the close of 'Change.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BUTTER—The offerings of good to choice qualities were not more than equal to the demand of the retail trade, and the market ruled firm, fancy packages bringing 28@30c. Common qualities were quiet. There is no demand for shipment. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BROOM-CORN—There was no change. Manufacturers are holding off, and the market is very quiet, but nominally firm. We quote: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is some inquiry for shipment to the far West, but the receipts are still small. The local demand is light. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were a trifle less active, but not quotably lower: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BAGGING—The demand continues fair, and present prices are fully sustained, as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

COOPERAGE—Was inactive. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $34.00@36.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—Meets with a moderate inquiry at unchanged prices, as follows: York factory, mild, 12½@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Was moderately active and firm, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The receipts were quite large this morning, and, as the demand was light, prices were weak and lower. Sales were reported at 20@21c.

FEATHERS—Were rather quiet at the moment. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The demand is rather less active, but, nevertheless, fully equal to the supply, especially of salt water descriptions. Summer-cured codfish is now out of the market. Bank cod is quoted at $6.00@6.25. Below are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade in this department is about equal to the average, and prices are steady and firm, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Merchants report no perceptible abatement in the demand. Orders are received daily from the interior, and there is a fair attendance of buyers in person. Prices for all lines of goods are steadily maintained. The difficulty in money matters does not yet affect the trade materially, except to curtail the local demand somewhat. We continue to quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 32@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@26¾c; good do, 25¾@26c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 24@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27½@27¾c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14¾@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11¼@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10¾@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8¾; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10½c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The market is bountifully supplied with grapes, peaches, apples, and pears, but trade is quiet, and limited to small sales. Prices are easy, as follows: Lemons, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@5.00 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Pears, 80@$1.00c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.25@1.40 per box. Peaches, 75c@$1.50 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.25@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.25; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 50@65c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cary's cultivated cranberries, $15.00 per brl; wild cranberries, $12.00. Quinces, $1.00 per box.

HOPS—Were quiet, but nominally firm at the following range of prices: Prime to choice new at 45@50c; common do, 40c; old do, 20@40c.

HIDES—Trade is at a stand-still, and the market is unquotable. Shippers are holding off, owing to their inability to obtain currency, and the uncertainty in regard to the future. It is entirely useless to ship hides to this city at present, as they cannot be disposed of at any price. The receipts are already falling off. Prices are nominally as follows: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 10½c; do heavy, 9½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal-kip, 13c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@17½c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11½@12c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HAY—Shippers have withdrawn entirely from the market, and trade is at present paralyzed. The only demand is a light local one, to meet pressing necessities, and prices are little better than nominal. We quote: Wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance, and trade is reported fair. Below are the rates current:

IRON AND STEEL—Continues to meet with a fair inquiry. We repeat:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The demand from the interior continues good, and the market is quotably firm. The local trade is quiet:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCKS—Orders from the interior continue to come in freely, and prices are steady as at present quoted, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in good country demand and firm under light stocks. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon is very scarce, and, consequently, firm. Merchants report that they are unable to fill all the orders received, owing to the scarcity of the article. Lard oil is firm, on a basis of 75c for extra. Other oils, turpentine, etc., were in continued good request, and firm. We quote: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The local trade were buying from hand to mouth only, and as the supply was larger, prices were weak and lower for all varieties. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@90c; Early Rose at 75@80c, on track; yellow sweet, $3.25@3.50; red, $2.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply is excessive, particularly of chickens, and prices were weak and variable. We again quote: Old chickens, $3.25@3.75; spring do, $2.50@2.75; small do, $2.00@2.25; ducks, $3.00; geese, $10.00; turkeys, 13@14c; prairie chickens, $2.50; mallard ducks, $2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.75@2.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in liberal supply, but trading was necessarily on a very limited scale. Prime sold lower, at $2.65. Flax was also easier. Sales include 1 car prime timothy at $2.65; 62 bags at $2.50; 161 bags flax at $1.85; 41 bags dirty at $1.75.

SALT—Was in fair interior request, and firm. We again quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Were in fair request, and firm at the quotations following: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@120; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was unchanged. We again quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Beach, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was inactive and prices nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The offerings at the wholesale market were larger. Beside the supply left over from yesterday a number of vessels arrived this morning, and in all about thirty cargoes were offering. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but most of them were merely spectators, and the market remains in much the same condition as on yesterday. Parties who had the ready cash bought to some extent and were favored with liberal concessions. It is impossible to give accurate quotations. A few sales were made at former prices, but parties were generally shading them more or less in order to realize. Lumber freights were weak and declining. One or two charters were made to-day, at lower figures, but not enough has been done, as yet, to establish quotations. Prices were easy as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.50@15.50; common to medium do, $10.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $10.00@10.50; shingles, $3.37½c; lath, $1.87½c.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Frontier City from Manistee, 185 m joists scantling, and timber at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips from Manistee, 180 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues satisfactorily active, orders from the interior being quite as numerous as at any time during the last two weeks. Prices are steady and firm for many descriptions. Shingles are very firm, and will doubtless advance before long, as the supply is exceedingly light. Dealers have orders ahead, and many have been obliged to refuse to take more, being unable to fill them. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.50 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.37½@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 38@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,929	11,850	490
Tuesday	3,991	17,722	721
Wednesday	2,016	11,338	466
Thursday	1,363	8,000	348
Total	10,299	48,910	2,025

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	948	4,760	....
Tuesday	1,306	3,227	698
Wednesday	389	9,035	....
Total	2,643	17,022	698

In view of the rapid accumulation of stock at the Union Stock Yards, and the inability of shippers to buy owing to the continued troubles in financial affairs, a meeting of the commission merchants and live-stock dealers in general was held in the Exchange building this morning, and the following motion was unanimously adopted:

Moved—"That John B. Sherman, Esq., Superintendent of the Stock Yards, notify the railroad companies delivering stock here not to receive any further consignments until further notice; that the yards are full; that there is no room for further receipts, and that no stock can be sold to make room."

This resolution was handed to Mr. Sherman, and signed by nearly all commission merchants.

In response to this request, Mr. Sherman ordered the following dispatch sent to all the railroads:

"UNION STOCK YARDS, Sept. 25, 1873.—The yards are full of stock. Commission merchants held a meeting this morning and decided that all stock shipments to these yards be stopped, and that stock now on the way be unloaded at yards along the route. We think such action best. (Signed)

"GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary."

Mr. Sherman adds that all stock now in the yards will be properly cared for, but any stock received until further notice will be at the shipper's risk. Country shippers will bear the above in mind, and govern themselves accordingly.

CATTLE—The market to-day was again dull and weak, the heavy shippers being still prevented from operating by the condition of the money market. A few sales were made, chiefly on Cleveland account, at $4.50@5.40 for fair to choice steers. One buyer paid currency for 300 head, and his was the bulk of the day's sales. There was a moderate inquiry for stock cattle, with sales reported at $2.75@3.75. The local demand was also very meagre, with sales at $1.65@3.62½ for common Cherokee to good Texan cattle, and $3.00@4.75 for native butchers' stock. The market closed very dull, with pens full.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.70@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.30@4.60
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.80@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		*Av.*	*Price.*
60	stockers	778	$3.20
20	cows	975	3.25
36	stockers	1,034	3.75
18	stockers	865	3.10
34	stockers	790	2.85
10	stockers	637	3.12½
65	Texan cows	840	2.50
78	Texan steers	874	2.75
16	butchers' steers	1,237	4.50
15	butchers' steers	1,369	4.75
70	Cherokee cows	674	1.65
68	native steers	1,150	4.00
63	Cherokee steers	902	2.75
87	Texan steers	874	3.25
19	Texan steers	1,121	3.62½
20	stockers	854	3.00
46	good steers	1,250	5.40
42	Texan steers	849	3.00
63	Texan steers	810	2.25

HOGS—In comparison with the preceding days of the week, there was more doing in the market to-day, although it was far from being active. The New York buyers were not operating, and, had it not been for the purchases made by Mr. Loomis, there would have been very few sales. This buyer took 2,518 hogs, on Boston account, at $4.25, paying therefor in drafts on a sound Boston house. As compared with yesterday, prices were 5@10c off. Heavy weights sold at $4.00@4.35, principally at $4.25, and light weights at $4.30@4.55, principally at $4.35@4.45; closing dull at $4.00@4.50 for poor heavy to choice light grades. Pens full. The following were among the reported

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
232	340	$4.25	197	305	$4.25	65	212	$4.30
53	215	4.55	46	231	4.25	46	280	4.25
55	228	4.25	53	243	4.25	62	240	4.25
48	285	4.25	52	300	4.25	52	250	4.25
57	179	4.35	54	302	4.35	50	336	4.25
47	306	4.30	36	277	4.50	59	252	4.45
48	293	4.25	174	281	4.25	57	251	4.25
22	390	4.25	201	318	4.35	77	156	4.40
50	240	4.35	53	300	4.25	58	250	4.00
50	280	4.25	51	275	4.25	72	188	4.50

SHEEP—Were dull and weak. Neither city dealers nor shippers were buying, and prices were weak at $2.75@4.50 for common to choice mutton grades.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 8⅞@9d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 32s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 45s.

LONDON, Sept. 25—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '65 and of '67, 95⅝; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91⅛. Erie, 44⅛. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been fixed at 4 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £376,000.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Rentes, 57f 5c. The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,000,000 francs during the week.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Cattle receipts to-day, including seventeen cars reported to arrive, 1,581; total for the week 9,112, or 536 cars, against 457 cars for the same time last week. The market still continues dull and slow. Sales are confined to the local trade, and not sufficient to establish prices. The few sold were strong at ¼c off from last week's closing prices. The yards are crowded with stock, more than half of which will be held over here and the balance shipped East in first hands. Quite a number of Western owners placed their stock in charge of friends to-day, and left for home. Western shippers would do well to keep their stock at home until the financial crisis has passed. Enough stock will be held over here to supply all demands for next week. Sales include 154 Illinois steers, av. 900@1,400, at $4.80@5.50; 132 Michigan steers, av. 980@1,254, at $3.40@5.12½; 60 Texas steers, av. 907, at $3.80; 95 Ohio steers, av. 1,085@1,300, at $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,200; total for the week, 11,... against 17,400 for the same time last week. The market opened heavy and dull. All the Canada stock was disposed of. Western sheep hung fire; Canada lambs sold at $5.50@6.00; Canada sheep at $5.00@5.50; Western sheep at $4.00@4.75. Sales include 2,400 Canada lambs, averaging 71@82 lbs, at $5.60@6.25; Canada, averaging 125@142 lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,600; total supply for the week, 22,400, against 22,000 for the same time last week. The market is fairly active, at a decline of 10c ⅌ cwt from yesterday's price. This decline is attributed to inferior quality of the stock in pens. A sale is reported of 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, averaging 190@220 lbs, at $4.60@4.70.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Beeves—To-day's receipts were 1,970, making 3,310 for three days, against 3,840 same time last week. Quality no better than medium; average ranging from poor to strictly prime. Embarrassed by the unsettled condition of the money market, and general suspension of bank discounts, trade was exclusively confined to supplying the wants of a few of the best wholesale slaughtering firms, and was inactive, but prices were a shade higher generally, and the market closes with a firm feeling. The poorest to best Texans sold at 7@13½c; poor to strictly prime native steers, 9½@12½c, and good butchers' cattle, 1,200 to 1,230 lbs, live weight, at 11½@11¾c. Dressed beef in moderate demand at 8@10½c for native and 5½c for Texan.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,725, making 10,390 for three days, against 8,220 same time last week. Demand only moderate, and prices ruled low. Sheep ranged from 4½c to 6c; lambs, from 5½c to 7½c.

Swine—Arrivals 1,500, making 11,790 for three days, against 18,450 same time last week. No demand for live hogs, but 3½ cars Ohio, av. 200 lbs, were forced off at 5c, with a lot of heavy State at 4½c. Dressed was dull at 6½@7¾c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The tone of the dry goods market has greatly improved, and a more cheerful and confident feeling exists in all quarters. Business with agents is dull, but an increased jobbing distribution is progressing. Sales have not been affected by the monetary crisis, and prices for staple cotton goods rule steady. Prints and cotton flannels remain scarce; plain cloth and colored dress fabrics selling freely at auction, and realize satisfactory prices. Shawls quiet.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—Crude petroleum nominal at $1.05@1.10. Refined, 15½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—COTTON—Irregular and lower, with a limited demand; middling uplands, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, difficulty in selling; exchange still keeps shippers out of the market. Receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.40@6.60; good to choice do, $6.65@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.30@8.15; Ohio extras, $6.40@8.10; St. Louis, $6.60@10.25. Rye flour and corn-meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand; the difficulty in selling exchange, though not so great as yesterday, still keeps shippers out of the market; receipts, 258,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.35; No. 2 and No. 3 mixed, $1.37; Iowa spring, $1.40@1.42; No. 2 Chicago, $1.41@1.42½, car lots; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.45@1.46; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65. Rye, unchanged and in moderate demand; Western State, to arrive, $1.43@1.45. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in moderate request; receipts, 119,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 61@62c; sail do, 62@64c; high mixed and yellow, 64@65c; white, Western. Oats, steamer; receipts, 24,000 bu; mixed Western, 49@52c; white, 52@54c; black, 49@51c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, 21@23c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; refined, 8½c; molasses quiet; Porto Rico, 30@65c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6c; refined, 15c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $17.25@17.50. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 8½@8¾c. Lard quiet and easier; old Western steam, 8 5-16c.

BUTTER—In fair demand, and firm; Western, 20@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm at 12½@13½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 97c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady at $6.90@7.30. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red winter, $1.30@1.35. Corn quiet and steady at 54@55c. Oats quiet and firmer at 36@44. Barley quiet and firm; fall, $1.30@1.45.

PROVISIONS—Almost entirely nominal. There is nothing doing, neither buyers nor sellers being disposed to operate, until financial matters become more settled. There was a generally improved feeling at the close.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; extra white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.37 for September; $1.39 for October; No. 1 red, $1.45 cash; No. 2 do, $1.38 cash. Corn dull and unsettled; high mixed, 47½@48½c cash and seller September; 51@51½c November; yellow, 50c; no grade, 45c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very quiet; extra, $1.62½@1.63; No. 1, $1.45@1.52½. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 53c. Oats, 34c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—No market for flour, except for filling small orders. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn dull and drooping; small sales of No. 2 mixed at 39½c; regular, 42c, seller October. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c, in elevator. Barley dull and lower; No. 3, $1.10@1.15; No. 2, $1.20@1.25. Rye dull and lower, at 65@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bacon dull, with only a small order trade. No sale for lard, but some demand for winter, of which there is none here.

HOGS—No market.

CATTLE—Quiet; fair to choice native steers $4.00@5.37½.

WHISKY—Dull at 95c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 25.—Business is almost entirely suspended on account of the closing of two of the city banks, and the consequent monetary panic. It is impossible to give quotations.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—BAGGING—Quiet; held firm at 13½@14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $6.00. Wheat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping; mess pork held at $16.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 9¾@10c; clear, 10¼c, all packed. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour entirely nominal. Wheat weak and lower; Ohio and Indiana, $1.40@145. Corn dull. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 43@44c; white, 45@46c. Rye dull at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 17½@17¾c; bacon in limited jobbing demand; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib, 10½@10¾c. Lard dull at 8½@8¾c.

BUTTER—Western choice, 20@26c.

COFFEE—Nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; superfine, $3.50@4.50; extras, $4.50. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.55; amber, $1.58@1.64; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye steady. Corn active; yellow, 65@66c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats firmer; white, 49@50c; mixed, 46@48½c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 16½@17c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada, $1.70. Corn quiet.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat inactive; No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $1.20. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 at 55@56c for car-lots. Oats quiet; Ohio at 46c.

FREIGHTS—12c for wheat to New York; shippers paying back charges.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—There is a better feeling in the grain market but nothing doing; prices are nominal.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats declined 50c.

WHISKY—Dull and 2c lower; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

COTTON—Sales 1,219 bales; all sales payable in certified checks. Quotations nominal; ordinary 14c; good ordinary, 15½c; low middling, 16½c; middling, 17c; good middling, 18c. Receipts, 2,165 bales; no exports; stock, 14,404.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF

GEO. H. BLISS & CO.,

41 Third-av.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1873.

Public Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of this corporation will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of October, 1873, at the hour of 10 a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the capital stock to $75,000 and enlarging the scope of the business.

GEORGE H. BLISS,
E. B. CHANDLER,
C. E. SUMNER,
C. A. HILL,
FRANK A. POWERS.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

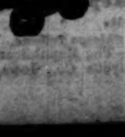
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. R. CABLE, President.

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Persons wanting women to wash or scrub can be supplied at the Woman's Aid Association, No. 51 LaSalle street.

The Union Prayer Meeting at noon to-day, in the Methodist Church Block, will be led by B. F. Jacobs. Strangers are cordially invited.

The funeral services of the late George G. Lyon will take place at the Congregational Church of Oak Park, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 28th inst.

The propeller S. D. Caldwell, while entering the harbor yesterday, ran into the schooner El Tempo, breaking off her jibboom and bowsprit, and damaging her rigging to a considerable extent.

Charles Seidler is another man who knows nothing about the ordinance requiring him, as a saloon-keeper, to close his establishment at 12 o'clock. Banyon gave him $20 worth of instruction, yesterday.

In our supplement of yesterday, containing a full history of the Exposition, etc., there was one mistake regarding the hotels of the city. Woodruff's, No. 246 Wabash avenue, should have been ranked among the $4 per day houses, instead of among the cheaper caravansaries.

Street cars and 'buses were crowded last night by ladies and gentlemen returning from the Exposition between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. Would it not be well to make special arrangements to accommodate the crowds during the Exposition?

The Acting-Mayor is preparing a veto for the ordinance by which the Council proposes to elect a Tax Commissioner. He will take the ground that the Council does not possess the power to make the selection, claiming that, under the law, it rests with the Mayor.

Many of the new clubs of the police force are more ornamental than useful. Not a few of them are split and cracked, the openings being filled with black putty. It is evident the Commissioners have not very closely inspected the new purchase.

The congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church is hereby notified that in place of the usual Bible-class there will be a general prayer-meeting, this evening, in the chapel, when the pastor, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, will be present. Every one is invited.

The managers of the Star Lecture Course will begin the sale of their season tickets next Wednesday, at the box-office of the Music Hall. Bret Harte will open the series of lectures Oct. 14, and will be followed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and other brilliant literary people.

Mary Thomas, for many years an inmate of the Bridewell, died suddenly at No. 410 South Clark street yesterday. An inquest was held on her remains, and the verdict of the jury was that she died from the effects of excessive drinking.

The grading for a second track for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has been completed. The rails are now being put down, and the double line will be in operation in about a week. This road is also contemplating extensive improvements at Atkinson, Ill., for which the surveys are now being made.

John Gilson is a youth of 15 summers, who thought he would help another boy steal some iron from the Court-House, and thereby make a raise. John was caught and locked up on Saturday. This period of confinement Banyon thought was sufficient punishment this time, so he was discharged.

A cruel Irishman who resides on West Lake street, in the vicinity of the Chicago & Indianapolis Central Railroad crossing, yesterday morning killed his dog, a large black Newfoundland, by hanging him to a step-ladder. The inhuman act was witnessed by several persons, but unfortunately the man's name was not ascertained.

Isaac Johnson must have a great deal of regard for Mary Ann Kessler's mother, or why did he deposit in her mansion, as Mary says he did, a quantity of ship-carpenter's tools, which he had somewhere stolen. This was so complicated a case that Justice Scully preferred the Criminal Court would investigate it, and so held Isaac under bail of $300 to appear before that august tribunal.

A plank fell from a height of 20 feet in the Exposition building, yesterday, striking Mr. J. J. Kearney, Superintendent of the Carriage Department, cutting an ugly gash over the right eye, and stunning him. He narrowly escaped being killed. As it is, he will have a black eye for some time, and this will explain how he came by it.

The residence of Mr. E. G. Asay, the distinguished lawyer, was broken into by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of jewelry to the value of $1,800. The crime was, in all probability, committed by some members of the gang of foreign thieves which now infests the city, as the local cracksmen entertain too high an opinion of Mr. Asay's usefulness as a criminal lawyer to molest him or his.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named William Hacker, 15 years old, employed at Wagner's bakery, No. 260 Larrabee street, endeavored to reach the charge in an old pistol with his finger. The charge met his finger half way in the barrel, and, passing by it, entered his chest, inflicting a wound from which he expired in a few minutes. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

The City Hall was as quiet as a graveyard yesterday. The Board of Police transacted no business; the Board of Public Works did nothing of importance; the Mayor was comparatively idle; and the Railroad Committee of the Council, which was expected to meet and consider the licensing of street-cars, failed to convene, owing to the absence of a quorum. The financial troubles seem to have a depressing effect on all the city officials.

There was a jam at Madison street bridge at about 8 o'clock last night. The consequence was, not to mention volley upon volley of male objurgations and an infinitude of female distress, thirty-one cars stuck on the west side and twenty-three on the east side of the bridge, with probably fifty or sixty 'buses and other vehicles. The number of passengers thus kept waiting at the moment of theatre-opening could not have been less than a couple of thousand.

John Law is a member of the gang of roughs which infests South Halsted street and vicinity, and has made for that locality a reputation that the "Five Points" of New York once enjoyed. It is positively unsafe for a man, unless armed, to traverse that part of the city after nightfall. Law's latest exploit was pulling an inoffensive German off the doorsteps of his house and brutally pounding him. Yesterday Banyon held him in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

The inquest on the body of James Manning, who was found in the river a few days since, was concluded yesterday. Several persons were examined, but no evidence was adduced that revealed the manner of his death. The jury were therefore compelled to render a verdict that the deceased "came to his death in a manner unknown to the jury." So another mysterious homicide must be entered upon the Coroner's book.

E. W. Wickersham, an agent for Johnson's inks, yesterday swore out a warrant before Justice Haines for the arrest of John K. Winchell, an architect. It is stated in the accompanying affidavit that Winchell gave Wickersham his personal check for $10 upon Greenebaum's Bank, and that the managers of that institution refused to pay it, saying that Winchell had never had one cent of money on deposit with them.

The citizens of the Town of Lake held a meeting last Wednesday evening to consider the mater of the water-supply. There was a large attendance. The question they wished to decide was, how lake water could be brought within the limits of the corporation at the least cost. The general expression of the meeting was that the town should unite with Hyde Park, and together build waterworks that would supply both places. At future meetings plans are to be presented, and a committee appointed to consider them.

There are a number of desperadoes in this city, who do not wait for the cover of night to hide their desperate work. An illustration of this occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A Norwegian, named Sacrison, who lives at No. 169 North Desplaines street, drew a small sum of money at the Post-Office, and immediately afterward started home. While proceeding along Van Buren street, just beyond Clark, two young roughs, who had watched him at the Post-Office, approached him and demanded his money. He made some motions which impressed his assailants with the idea that he intended to draw a revolver, and they took to their heels. A police officer, with customary efficiency, got around after the rascals made their escape.

A Monster Dining-Room.

The Old Original 25-cent California Restaurant, Nos. 144 and 145 Michigan avenue, now boasts, and justly, too, of being able to seat nearly double the number of people at its tables of any other dining-room in Chicago, and even then its capacity will be taxed to its very utmost, giving, as they do, the entire bill of fare at each and every meal for 25 cents. It will be well worth this amount to see 1,000 to 1,500 people eating, to say nothing of staying one's stomach. Remember, it is opposite the north end of the Exposition, where every one comes out.

West Side.

The dress goods department of A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, will be found complete in all the latest novelties, including camel's hair, serges, cashmeres, etc., in newest shades. Special attention is directed to the hosiery and underwear stock, which will be found one of the most complete in the city. Flannels and blankets of best makes at popular prices. Their cloak and suit department will have its usual attractions. Ladies should not fail to see the latest styles of redingotes and polonaise before purchasing elsewhere.

Only Two More.

The Legislature of Kentucky authorizes five gift concerts, to be given in Louisville, to establish the Public Library. Three have have already been given, and a fourth is announced for Dec. 3, at which the stupendous sum of $1,500,000 will be distributed to ticket-holders. For full particulars, read the column advertisement in The Tribune, next Saturday.

Dressmaking.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, would invite attention to the fact that their Dress and Cloak-Making Rooms are under the direction of the same experienced artistes who gave such general satisfaction last season in producing perfect-fitting garments. Ladies can have garments cut and fitted at the shortest notice.

Washoe Bedbugs.

From the Gold Hill News.

For several days past the teachers and pupils connected with the Gold Hill public school have been very much embarrassed in their labors, owing to the fact that the school-rooms have been invaded by an army of bedbugs. The bugs come from an abandoned building situated a short distance south of the school-house. Hordes of these pests, thirsting not for knowledge, but for blood, climb up the window-sill, and look around inquiringly, as if singling out some victim upon whom to commence an attack. For a time the pupils kept tally upon their slates of the number each one had destroyed during the day, but this numerical calculation involved too much labor and attention, and had to be given up. Speaking of bedbugs reminds us of a good story told by a commercial traveler who stopped over night at a log-cabin in Missouri. He was first assigned a bed on the floor of the cabin, but the bedbugs made such a vigorous attack upon him that he retreated to the loft by means of a ladder. Just as he was congratulating himself upon his escape from the enemy, he noticed a bedbug of enormous size perched upon the top round of the ladder. Surveying the situation, and spying the traveler stretched out on the floor, this huge bug turned round to his companions and remarked, "Come up, boys, he's here."

Astonished Butchers.

A sharp Utica butcher made Senator Campbell a private offer of $12 for a fine-looking calf of 5 months, on the day of the recent great sale. The butcher was smilingly informed that the animal was on the auction list, and he could have the opportunity of purchasing her when she came to the block. That worthy individual was perfectly speechless with astonishment when the auctioneer knocked his pet down to Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, for $27,000. She was a Duchess of Oneida, and the "golden calf" of the sale. Another butcher present spied a handsome toddler of a week old, of which he was willing to relieve the mother at $1.50. It is needless to say that he participated in his brother caterer's sentiments when the wee thing was sold for $1,300.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AT HOOLEY'S THEATRE, 2 POCKET-books. The owners can have them by giving description of property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at the Box Office.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 21, A HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, and if not claimed will be sold to defray the same. JOHN GORDON, Rose Hill.

LOST—$100 REWARD—GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN with keystone attached; supposed to be lost corner Madison and LaSalle-sts. yesterday afternoon. Above reward paid and no questions asked for their return to 101 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, named John Peterson; light complexion, wears black pants and vest, gray coat, white shirt, with three buttons and a silver collar-button, and black silk cap; height, about 5 feet 4 inches. Any information will be thankfully received by his parents at 236 North Halsted-st.

LOST—ON ELDRIDGE-COURT, A SMALL BLACK and tan dog, with red collar, nickel mounted, having small lock attached. Any person returning the same to Mr. FRANK MONROE, corner of Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court, will be well rewarded.

LOST—$100 REWARD—DARK ROAN HORSE, thin flanked, fine head, long teeth, Goodenough shoes on. Return to CHAS. BALDWIN, General Western Agent Cleveland Co-operative Stove Works, 660 West Indiana-st.

LOST—ON THE WEST SIDE, A POCKET-HANDkerchief containing five gold rings. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at 995 State-st.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—ON NORTH SIDE, CONtaining check on Schwartz's dye-house, and $5 in money. Reward for return to 845 North Clark-st.

LOST—THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, BETWEEN ABERdeen and Twenty-second-st., an open face gold lever watch, for which a liberal reward will be paid, if returned to W. F. VOUTE, C. & N. W. R. R. office, corner of Jefferson and Indiana-sts.

STOLEN—AN ENGLISH BEAVER DRESS-COAT from the Exposition Building. If the man will return the papers and pocketbook to the owner, at the elevator in the Exposition Building, he can keep the coat. J. R. MICKENS.

TAKEN UP—TWO STRAY HORSES AT LAKE View by STANLEY MACE.

$5 REWARD—LOST—FROM THE STORE 328 WEST Madison-st., a black-and-tan slut answering to the name of Jessie; ears are cut, and tail curls over her back. The above reward will be paid for her delivery at the store.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM IN FRONT OF No. 14 Smith-st., on Sept. 23, at 2 p. m., one bay mare, small scar in forehead, heavy black mane and tail, about 8 years old, thin in flesh. One top patch box buggy, painted black, old style wheels, J. S. Tower & Bro.'s name-plate on rear axle; lap-robe, whip, side-curtains in buggy. Light silver-mounted harness. The above reward will be paid for the return of the rig, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. D. F. CANNON, 283 East Kinzie-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING HORSES, BUGGIES, OR wagons of any description, and wish to turn them into cash, will find this the time and 251 State-st. the place, as the demand with us is lively. Can sell any kind of a horse, buggy, wagon, or harness. Room for 75 horses. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AT THE CHICAGO HORSE MARKET WE HAVE constant demand for good work and driving horses; also buggies, carriages, and harness. As our stable has capacity of 150 stalls, will board horses for $4 per week. Best of care. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

AN ELEGANT HORSE—VERY RELIABLE AND speedy, that cost $1,000; will be sold at great sacrifice on account of the finances. Stall No. 2, HENDRICKSON'S, 804 Madison-st.

A TEAM OF GOOD ROADSTERS FOR SALE. SHEPARD'S Stable, corner Rush and Hinsdale-st.

A VERY PROMISING BLACK HORSE, PERFECTly broke, with open or top wagon, to exchange for city lot. Give description and price of lot, and I will call on you. Address, for one week, D 31, Tribune office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., at cost for thirty days at 335 and 337 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, 1 second-hand light-top buggy and express wagon; also two-seated buggy, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY HORSES, GOOD DRAFT, express, and buggy horses. They must be sold at any price to close the lot. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER TO EXCHANGE HORSE, buggy, and harness for check on suspended bank in Chicago; the rig is a good one; horse kind and gentle; will go inside of 3 minutes. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT LANDAU. CAN BE bought very cheap for cash, at SLADE'S Boston Carriage Repository, corner State and Congress-sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, road wagons, second-hand buggies, &c., at HILL'S Repository, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8-YEAR OLD BAY MARE, SOUND and kind, can trot in 3 minutes, road-wagon, harness, saddle, bridle—all in first-class shape; will sell the rig for $250 less than value for want of time to use it. Apply at 21 West Madison-st., in hat store.

WANTED—TO SELL—A FINE HORSE, TOP-buggy, and harness, cheap; will sell one or all. A. M. LESLIE, 159 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Price, 7c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

BANKS ARE SUSPENDING—MAKE A SAFE INvestment. Buy real estate of E. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

JOHN THOMAS HAS SOLD HIS INTEREST IN the ice cream and oyster restaurant, No. 98 West Randolph-st., to CHARLES SMITH.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 53, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

SUSPENDED BANKS—I WILL TAKE BANK-books, or checks against balances, for choice Hyde Park property or lots near car shops, at cash prices. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—YOUNG AND OLD WHO ARE LOOKing for homes and work. You can have the benefit of special rates to go with us to Colorado. 104 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

WANTED—RETAIL GROCERY—TO PURCHASE one already established, on easy payments. Address D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LET—THE PAINTING OF TWO 3-story buildings, at 962 and 964 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HORSE-shoer, one with a set of tools preferred, to join the advertiser in a shop already built, in the best location in the city. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD LIVE MAN WITH some capital in real estate. Address, for three days, P 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—PAINTER PREFERRED, IN one of the best paying paint and wall paper stores in this city. Small capital only required. Apply at 50 Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 OR $20,000, TO join a first-class business man in an old established hotel. Apply at Room 29, 126 South Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 cash, or $20,000 real estate, to invest in a first-class, paying business. Apply Room 59, Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHED wholesale liquor and compounding business, with a capital of $3,000 or $5,000. Address, P 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IN FRENCH, GERman, and music wishes a home for herself and little girl in exchange for instructions in the above. Reference. Address D 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady teacher, experienced in teaching, in city or suburbs; best references given. Address L E D, care Hadley Bros., 136 State-st.

SHORT-HAND WRITING—THE FIRST LESSON IN this art to the class now forming at Bryant & Stratton's College, will be given Tuesday evening next, by PROF. MORGAN.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY AS GOVerness, by a lady; one who can give good references, and has had experience in teaching all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would have no objections to leaving the city. Address U 4, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TO PERSONS WANTING NICE FURniture, little used, at a great reduction from cost: 1 chamber suite or ¾ bedstead separate, long, rich, satin-striped curtains, heavy cornices, lambrequins, Tennessee marble stand, alabaster vases, card receiver, rocker, feather bed, &c. Inquire for Mrs. S, at 532 Wabash-av., before 10 a. m. or after 1 p. m. for one week only.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture cheap; and suit of rooms, for housekeeping, on second floor, at $18 per month. Call at 940 Butterfield-st.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF FURNITURE, HOUSEhold goods, or merchandise of any description, will consult their interest before selling same in calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CENTRAL Park boulevard lots; easy terms, small payment down to parties who will build good, substantial houses. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., FOUR NEW 2-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements; two with lots 22x140 and two with lots 23x140 to 30-foot alley. Apply to 643 West Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., to bank.

FOR SALE—BY B. J. NOCKIN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6:
$1,600. 25x125, on McGregor-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.
$3,750. 50x131, on Lincoln-av., near Sophia-st.
 144x106, corner State and Schiller-sts.
$3,200. 40x150, on Burrpar. (Dummy road).
$6,500. 2 acres in Lake View, fronting on Green Bay road and Southport-av. Buildings on it valued at $3,000.
$5,000. 1¼ acres in Lake View, fronting on Halsted-st.
Please call and examine my list of various property in all parts of the city and suburbs.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 65 ROOMS, AND FURNIture; marble house, Michigan-av., $15,000; marble house, Prairie-av., $16,000. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., OGLESBY-st., and California-av., for sale very cheap, and on easy terms to parties who will improve immediately. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE OWNER to sell two blocks more of that choice property on the avenues in Section 34, 38, 14; terms, ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. H. J. GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—40x90 FEET ON MARket-st., between Randolph and Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL A fine brick house on South Side for what it will bring. Make us an offer. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—50 CHEAP LOTS, 2 blocks from the Transit House; very easy terms given. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—10 ACRES IN THE Southwest ¼ Sec. 4, T. 38, R. 14. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Oakley; fine building lot, and terms easy to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—50X190 FEET, ON West Madison-st., between Loomis and Sheldon-sts., with cottage and barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON ASHley-st., near Robey. $500 cash, balance monthly payments. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, AND 6 LOTS ON St. Louis-st., near Lawndale; terms very easy. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY BRICK house and barn, with possession immediately, 74 Honore-st., near Adams-st. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. TWO 2-story frame houses, 12 rooms each; lot 50x125, on South Jefferson-st. Will exchange for acre property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 80 Clark-st.:
Neat 2-story frame house, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot, cheap, only $4,750.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
5 acres near Brighton, a decided bargain.
10 acres near West Side parks, cheap.
4 acres at Bowmanville, under market price.

FOR SALE—TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS—Until further notice, we will sell lots with perfect title, inside city limits, near horse-cars, churches, public school, &c., at low rates, taking in exchange therefor bank-books and checks on any Chicago savings banks, and for differences give good time, with low rates of interest. Call and see the bargains we offer. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—1 SUITE OF FRONT rooms, suitable for a small family or 4 young gents, with board, fire, and gas, at reasonable terms.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A PLEASANT ALCOVE room to rent, with board. Will be vacated Oct. 1. Best of references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT WITH or without board. Also day boarders accommodated.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room with board for two; few boarders taken. References exchanged.

380 CALUMET-AV.—2 ROOMS FOR 2 OR 3 YOUNG men, with or without board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth.—A tip-top place to board; excellent table, and every modern improvement. Prices exceedingly low. Single rooms, $6.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

532 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, first floor, closets, hot and cold water, &c., unfurnished, except carpets; also, rooms, furnished.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board; also single parlor or en suite unfurnished. Reference.

880 INDIANA-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front suite. Also parlor or parlor suite, with board to permanent parties.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board. All modern improvements.

1088 WABASH AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, with board, unfurnished except carpets, also single room.

1176 WABASH AVENUE—A FINE SUITE OF rooms, with board.

West Side.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms to rent to gent and wife or three gentlemen; day-boarders accommodated.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—NEAR MADISON-ST.—FINEST accommodation in the city for a few gentlemen; elegant rooms, good table, music modern and social comforts; terms to suit.

43 CENTRE-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODAtions for a gentleman and wife; front rooms en suite.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—AN ELEGANT FURnished, and one unfurnished room, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST. VERY desirable accommodations for two persons, and for one young lady, to room with another, at very reasonable terms; a most pleasant winter home; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

194 PARK-AV.—NICE FRONT ROOM, WELL-furnished, hot and cold water, with board, to man and wife.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEAsant front rooms; furnished or unfurnished; to rent with good board on reasonable terms.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. Also single room; good accommodation; terms reasonable; all modern improvements.

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT alcove room with first-class board. Can also accommodate day boarders.

363 LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN—2 LARGE, genteelly-furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; one single, for one gent, with board.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE, unfurnished or furnished, and one furnished room. All modern improvements.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board, by the day or week.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms; large closets; modern improvements; private family.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING-house; a few more boarders wanted; house convenient and pleasant; terms reasonable.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Board can be obtained and very desirable rooms, &c., for winter; front and rear parlor and bedroom en suite; also several other rooms; all modern improvements.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST.—PARTIES HAVING friends coming to the Exposition should bear in mind that they can be nicely accommodated with pleasant rooms and board for $1.00 per day; one block from the cars.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—LARGE DOUBLE FRONT and back rooms furnished suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

ST. DENIS, 97 AND 99 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—One suite of unfurnished rooms and two furnished; also day board.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn sts.—Board per week, $5; per day, $1; single meals, 50 cts.; lodgings, 50 cts.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE ONE OR two unfurnished rooms, with board, for the winter, in a private family; no other boarders; on North Side, east of Wells, and south of Division-st. Best references. Address P 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 LADIES, STRANGERS IN THE CITY, desire 2 rooms, with board, in a private family; price to be paid $6 each per week. Address D 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES BOARD from 1st of October, in private family, for self, wife, and two children, 7 and 3 years old, with servant. Three rooms wanted in pleasant location; South Side preferred. Boarding-houses or those having second-class accommodations need not apply. Address, stating terms and location, P 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE to obtain board at a reasonable figure in some Catholic family. Address, stating terms, D 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, ON WEST SIDE, not far from Union Park. Address A B A, Pacific Hotel.

BOARD—WITH OR WITHOUT ROOM, FOR TWO young men; South and West Sides preferred; satisfactory references furnished. Address Room 24 Nixon Block, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MARY SHAW, TEST, MEDICAL, AND BUSINESS medium, 406 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—I WILL OFFER A bargain to parties who desire to purchase ALL A property for subdivision.
10 acres in 2, 38, 14, near boulevard.
10 acres in 5, 40 14, Lake View.
Inquire of the owner, MERRILL LADD, 134 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights; a free ticket for three years to each buyer; abstract ready. price $1,000. $100 down, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 132 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—THIS ATTRACTIVE AND growing suburb is but two miles west of the city limits, on the C. & N. W. R. R. It has 14 trains daily, the fare is but 7½ cents. Madison and Lake-sts. are both graveled from it to the city. Lots are well drained; Population about 800. The best lots are for sale on easy terms by C. E. CROFTS, 54 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE great business suburb, west of the woolen mills. WHEELER'S Hardware Store, 315 State-st., corner of Congress.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM the city limits; good school, churches, and other privileges; fare, $68 a year; excellent train accommodations; good society; a healthy location. Choice lots from $175 to $300 each; terms, $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge, and are not ashamed of it; 200 lots sold and going lively. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X132 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, churches, and schools, and in a rapidly-growing neighborhood. An investment of a small amount of money now must yield large returns. Examine the property. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, and 60 feet of land, $3,800, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 1 BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, 8 2-story houses, and 2 cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; 7 2-story houses and 9 cottages sold and occupied within the last 30 days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $12 to $18 per foot, including sidewalk. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—BETTER INvestment than savings banks. House and lots at this delightful town. Our houses are new and well built. Our lots are large and beautiful, and surrounded by excellent improvements. All for sale on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ANY part of 100 acres on the ridge, cheap. Also, 100-foot corner in Egandale, at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there is but 20 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, IN $5 monthly payments, only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same price and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 50 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) at Desplaines, only $200 per acre; easy terms. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres good dry prairie land, well improved, one mile from Hobart, on telegraph road, 39 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $750, cash $100, balance $12 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, Owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 5, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AT HYDE PARK; one at $6,000, small payment only required; near depot; 2 good houses near depot to rent at a low price till May at Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, 250 feet deep, within five minutes' of station, on dummy road; small payment, easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOPS—25 CHEAP lots; very easy terms. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE, with 50-foot lot, in good location; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, ON monthly payments; a little more than rent will buy you a good house. Large lots, covered with fine trees, and surrounded by good improvements, at $12, $16, and $20 per front foot. Some good bargains offered in property by the block. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TO SAVINGS BANK depositors: If you want the nicest home in this enterprising suburb you can get it on monthly payments without interest, and make first payment by assigning your deposits. Also a few choice lots sold on same terms. STORES & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, from $250 to $450, including sidewalks and shade-trees, on monthly or annual payments; printed abstract furnished purchasers. WM. R. BEST, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES, being southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 37, Range 14, East of the 3d P. M. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID ACRE LOTS AT DESplaines, $400 to $500; handy to cars (50 minutes' ride), schools, churches, and markets; $25 cash; $10 per month; will take savings bank book accounts or certificates at par. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison, corner of Dearborn.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES, NEAR DOUGLAS PARK and Boulevard; finely set with trees, and fenced. A beautiful piece of ground to retail at a good profit. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NICE NEW COTTAGE for sale in Austin. Price, with 50 feet lot, $2,500, on good terms. One for rent also. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES ON BARRY POINT road, adjoining city limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE residence lots at usual prices. National and Savings Banks checks taken without discount. Come, free of expense, and see the property. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $25 PER ACRE, 80 ACRES near Thornton, about 22 miles south from the Court House, on the Danville & Vincennes Railway; abstract complete. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARM, NEAR TOWN, near Chicago, near beautiful lake, 111 acres; 25 acres timber, oak and hickory; good house, barns, etc., stock, tools, grain, etc., for sale in whole or in part to suit. Apply to A. H. ALLEN, 131 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—FRUIT-FARM, WITH FIRST-CLASS improvements, and choice varieties of fruit, situate 2 miles from Benton Harbor, will be sold or exchange for inside city property at a bargain, if taken soon. Inquire at Room 8, Nixon's Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR BUY A LOT NOT LESS than 40 feet front on West Side, suitable to move a first-class frame house on to. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY ONE HAVING $6,000 WORTH CHICAGO property which he wants to realize on at once, can exchange it for cattle, hogs, horses, &c., and the lease of a splendid stock and fruit farm, within 1 mile of Rockford. Address, personally or through your real estate agent, P 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—
 30 feet South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., for $5,000 to $8,000 house south of Twenty-second-st.
 Brick house with two lots on North Side, for house and 1 to 5 acres ground within 20 miles of city.
 Two-story and basement brick, Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., for suburban house worth $10,000 to $15,000; or will sell at a bargain.
 Suburban lots for horse and buggy, and for good farm.
 O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON,
 Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST Side for acre property or city lots. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty for small house and lot near Western-av. Address D 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE FOR CITY LOT; carpets, bedsteads, chairs, sofa, &c., &c. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—ANY PARTY WISHING TO EXchange cash and real estate for one of the finest sample rooms and billiard halls in this city, together with a choice stock of wines, liquors and cigars, all located on one of the best streets on the South Side, will find it to their interest to call at 157 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Lots or blocks, comprising the Park Subdivision of South Englewood, all lying on the ridge and fronting on Vincennes-av.; in fact the cream of South Englewood. Will exchange for good city improved property. Call and examine. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, 2 VALUable fruit farms that will net their cost in 3 years. Price, $14,000 and $19,000. Will pay some cash and assume incumbrances. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD SUBURBAN LOT, worth $400, for new or good second-hand chamber furniture. Address P. O. Box 140, city.

WANTED—A GOOD COVERED DELIVERY wagon, in exchange for red pressed brick. Room 24 Major Block, or 987 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOLD HUNTING-case watch and cash for office and bed-room furniture in good order. Address D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SEcurities on real estate, bearing 10 per cent interest, for stock of drugs. Call, from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m., at Kuhns' European Hotel, Dearborn-st. Dr. G. A. CLEMENT.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY ON WAbash and Indiana-avs., for frame houses on the South Side to move or on leased ground. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER, ICE-chest, and all saloon fixtures, cheap. Apply at 73 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—200 COT BEDS, ALL NEW, AT $1.25 each. Address C. N. ARMSTRONG & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OVERcoats, and a large line of men's, youth's, boy's, and children's winter clothing, wholesale and retail. City and country dealers who buy for cash can save a good profit by buying direct from our clothing manufactory. Low prices, but no credit. CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av., manufacturers and cash dealers in clothing.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PHIL, NOT TO-NIGHT.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 111 NORTH PAULINA-st., only $35, but for cash till May a reduction; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, No. 105½ North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 472 WEST INDIANA-ST., 2, 336 State-st., one on Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, Room [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES AND ROOMS FOR housekeeping, one block west of Union Park. Inquire at 85 & 87 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, near Lincoln Park; hot and cold water, stables; $75 per month; new 2-story frame house, rent low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, ON WEST MADIson-st., good 2-story house, with 8 rooms, closets, bath-room, water, and basins. Address or inquire, for three days, F, 182 East Washington-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH PIANO, and barn on Park-av., near Union Park; $100. Also large furnished house in pleasant suburb; reference required. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at Room 4, No. 155 Washington-st. JOHN F. EBERHART.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 327 South Park-av., 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; $50 per month. Inquire of I. SMITH, at Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s, corner Twenty-second and Union-sts.

TO RENT—ON NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER Whitney, first and second floors of a new No. 1 finished house, each floor containing 6 rooms, bath-room, pantry, closets, and gas. Apply to THEO. MARTINS, 48 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—74 HONORE-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 2-story brick and barn, $60 per month; No. 1 May-st., near West Randolph, 2-story, 5 rooms, $30 per month; 2 small houses on Ashley-st., near Robey; cheap to good tenants. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—2-STORY, 11-ROOM house, modern conveniences, good repair, lot 30x120, east front, large shade trees, 163 South Robey-st. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT—THE LOWER STORY, 6 ROOMS OF house 226 Green-st., corner Tyler. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—NEAR CARS, SINGLE cottages, $18; upper part of double cottage, $12; six rooms each. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, WELL FINISHED cottage of six rooms, closets, etc., in a good locality on the West Side, two blocks from street cars, $25 per month. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, water, gas, etc., only $45 per month, north of Twelfth-st. and east of State. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park. Address Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, AND BARN, AT Homewood (fare 27 cents), at $10. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 374 WEST RANdolph-st.; all modern improvements, in nice order, handy to cars, business, schools, and churches; from Oct. 1. Inquire of L. H. ROBINSON, 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ON UNION-AV.—A NEW HOUSE OF eight rooms, near steam and horse cars. Possession given immediately. $40 per month. F. B. HAMILTON, Room 25, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NO. 178 PARK-av. Furniture for sale cheap, and rent reasonable, if taken immediately. Apply at house, after 6 o'clock, any evening.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY 7-ROOM HOUSE, WASHington-st., near Western-av. D. LEONARD, 964 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, barn, etc., $25 per month. G. T. CLINE, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREmont House,) elegant suites of rooms, parlor, bed-room, closets and bath-rooms, unfurnished except carpets; also single rooms furnished for gentlemen.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 197 MATHER-ST., 5 rooms, closets, etc.; fine house; $25. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 290 FIFTH-AV., to a small family without children; also store, 288 Fifth-av., suitable for a shoe store. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. E. PETTIBONE, on the premises.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, hot and cold water, in private family for man and wife, or unfurnished parlor and bed-room for family of 3. 194 Park-av., cor. Robey-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in a strictly private family; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—CHEAP—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN Hough's Block, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap to gentlemen, at 780 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH closet; small one adjoining, closet also; water and gas on same floor, at 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; bath-room, gas; beautiful location, north Twenty-second-st., cheap. 267 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; location very pleasant. For particulars, inquire at 123 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, single or en suite, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board. 286 Illinois-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, single or en suite, at 529 Wabash-av. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WITH WATER, PANTRY, closets, &c.; rent $15 per month in advance. Inquire on the premises, 249 Southpark-av., near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st.; furniture for sale cheap; a bargain. F. EVANS, 160 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, from $10 to $30. F. D. OROUTT, near corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade Court, Room 11.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room for gentlemen; splendid location; one block from Madison-st. Apply at 110 South Green-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, at $1 to $3 per day, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT $35 PER MONTH, PART OF A NEW brick house of 10 rooms, arranged for two families, near the business centre; one block from street cars. Address, for 2 days, D 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED UPPER FLOOR, for light house-keeping. Also, furnished rooms, at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED FRONT room at No. 151 Chicago-av., between Franklin and Market-sts.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT THE FINE LARGE STORE, 77 MILwaukee-av., near Halsted, with or without fixtures. Apply to O. G. THOMPSON, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, NEW BUILDing. Inquire up stairs of the owner and no other parties, 1413 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE ON STATE-ST., $65 PER month; brick building with living rooms above and store below; will rent upper or lower story; near Thirty-seventh-st.
 Houses at Hyde Park and Woodlawn to rent. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, WITH rooms above and barn in rear, at 13 Milwaukee-av. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FREE—THE HANDSOME WHOLESALE store, with steam elevator, 204 and 206 East Madison-st. Call and see it.

TO RENT—STORE WITH 2 ROOMS, $15; 3 ROOMS, $10; 6 rooms, $20; store and 4 rooms, $30. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOMS ON FIRST floor. Inquire in building 109 Fifth-av., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE LIVERY AND CARRIAGE PRIVilege of a brick stable of 150 stalls. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS ON STATE-ST., OPposite the Palmer House, 25 rooms, 17 finished. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2 SPLENDID BASEMENTS IN Hough's Block, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; also store and basement in rear of Hough's Block, fronting on Harrison-st. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 3 TO 6 ROOMS, furnished complete for housekeeping, good locality, West Side. Address, for one week, SIMMONS & CARTER, Room 12, 63 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a medium sized house in perfect order, with modern conveniences, situated on the east side of Wabash-av., between Congress and Twelfth-sts., or on the east side of Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts.; wanted to occupy as dental office. Apply at 550 Michigan-av., to M. S. DEAN, or GEO. H. CUSHING.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHed house with modern improvements, of 12 or 14 rooms; location, north of Sixteenth-st. and east of State. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, by gentleman, wife, and one child, in vicinity of Union Park. Price must be reasonable. Address P 94, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BUILDING AND CONTRACT BUSINESS—A FInancial man is wanted with about $3,000; $5,000 will be made in three months; security given. 167 East Madison-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $2,500, ON FIRST-CLASS improved city property for one or more years; will pay good commissions. Address P 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—$100—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE to invest the above amount to good advantage. Address C C M, 115 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,500 FOR 60 DAYS. Will pay 5 per cent per month, and give undoubted security. Must have the money. State where an interview can be had Friday or Saturday evening. Y 1, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON STOCKS, MERCHANdise, watches, diamonds, jewelry, and goods of value; ample storage room, at 173 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

THE SAFEST WAY TO DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY IS to buy a Singer sewing-machine. Office 215 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT RETAIL DRUG clerk, speaking French, to go to one of the pleasantest cities in Wisconsin. Apply to TOLMAN & KING, 41 State-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD clerks. P. O. Box 517.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER BY a wholesale grocery in a growing town on the Missouri River. Must be willing to work hard, a good penman, and quick at figures. Address, care Tribune office, stating age, experience, and salary wanted.

Trades.

WANTED—300 TAILORS AT 68 AND 70 WEST Lake-st., Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m., for a mass-meeting. All are cordially invited. By order of the Central [illegible].

WANTED—TWO DYERS AND SCOURERS; NONE but first-class hands need apply. COOK & McLAIN, 121 Ellis-av.

WANTED—3 TINSMITHS. APPLY AT 1324 STATE st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD TINNERS AND MEN to work on furnaces. BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. 370 STATE-st. VALADAN'S.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in cutting paper for printing presses. Apply at RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S, 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art. Call at the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK-BOOK FINisher, none other need apply. JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER. CALL AT 213 South State-st., from 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER IN A SMALL town near Chicago. Apply at WENDELL & HYMAN'S, 235 Wabash-av., at 1 o'clock p. m., to-day.

WANTED—THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. Apply at the Mattison House until Saturday 9 a. m. J. M. KILLIAN.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE CIGAR-maker trade. Must be able to read and write. Apply at 291 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER AT 219 North Clark-st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS AND 1 FINISHER, 555 Clark-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD PLASTERERS. INQUIRE (for two days, at 9 o'clock a. m.) at Room 28, Morrison Building, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—A CUTTER, TO GO INTO THE COUNtry. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A 1 ADVERTISEMENT SIGN PAINTer; one who understands the business. Address C. S. HOTALING, Office C, Oriental Building.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, BY J. H. McCARTNEY, 164 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A BARBER AT THE AVENUE BARber Shop, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER—INQUIRE AT THE St. James Hotel Hair Dressing and Bathing Rooms, 287 South State-st.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS, TO GLAZE AND paint, at 285 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR PACIFIC RAILROAD, 200 station-men, 100 teams, company work; steady all winter; free fare. 35 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR GRAVEL-TRAIN, TRACK-raising and repairing, company work; steady all year; good pay; free fare. 35 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES $1.75 and $2 per day. Coal-miners, and laborers for coal mines, saw-mill hands, &c. All free fare. Apply to C. O. SNELL, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—10 GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO GO 40 miles in the country; free fare; wages, $4 per day; board, $4 per week. Apply to C. J. SNELL & CO., 25 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, wood-choppers, saw-mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge-builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PORTER. APply at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week, in country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—A MAN TO CUT PAPER. ONE ACCUStomed to working in a bookbindery or printing office preferred. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 129 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL GOODS OUTside; a smart, energetic man will find a good situation by calling at 112 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $30 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEWER AND A Paper fast feeder, and a boy. To good workers steady jobs will be given. CAMERON AMBERG & CO., 84 Lake-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent and obliging woman as cook and laundress. A willing and obliging woman who thoroughly understands her business, will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune counting-room, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer to go to Evanston; small family and good wages. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN, OR SWEDish girl for general housework in family of 3. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire at 757 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Also, girl to take care of children; small private family, 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework; one who understands cooking, washing, and ironing, and can speak English. 411 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 155 West Van Buren-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED COOK AND half-grown girl; a good home. 26 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GIRL—ONE WHO CAN COOK AND do general housework. Apply at southeast corner Webster-av. and Fremont-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO COMpetent girls—one a first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other to assist in laundry work and sewing. Swede or German preferred. References required. Call at 468 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON—at 290 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. 610 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF THE lower part of the house, one that is a good cook. Centre-st., second door east of Racine-av., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages paid to a good girl. 162 South Lincoln-st., between Jackson and Van Buren.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family at Englewood. Apply at barber shop, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small family and care for two children; good home and good wages to a smart, honest girl. Call at 194 West Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—COOK AND SECond girl; to good girls will pay good wages; no Irish. No. 20 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO GO TO EVANSton; a cook that is a good washer and ironer, and a second girl that will help take care of children; good wages given. Apply to S. S. BLISS, 171 and 173 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN TO TEND carving-stand at Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 34 University-place.

WANTED—ONE KITCHEN-GIRL, AT 318 AND 320 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLES. APply to Lincoln's, 122 East Monroe-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. APPLY at 46 and 47 Jackson-st. H. W. WETHERELL.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE; YOUNG AND healthy English or German preferred. Apply at 611 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, AT 461 WEST MADIson-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD 1½ years old; references required. Call at 306 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY NURSE GIRL. APply, with references, at 1028 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR THE CITY AND country. Room 12 Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—20 GOOD GIRLS, EARLY THIS MORNing, for general housework. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO RELIABLE men, with good references and some experience in peddling and collecting, for the sale of compressed yeast. Also an office-boy, and a girl for easy work. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m. at 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS saleswomen; Scandinavian or German preferred. Apply at 360 North Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopedia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS TAKE NOTICE—500 GROSS NEEDLE-Threading Thimbles and other quick selling articles just received from the East. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TORREY'S PATENT weather strips in every State, county, and town in the Northwest; send for circular to J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., sole agents, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING 25-cent articles in America; samples by mail, 25 cents, 5 for $1; stamp for reply. VEEDER & CO., 125 LaSalle-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY FOR A business that is paying smart men $10 to $15 a day on small capital. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 161 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PHOEBE COOLEY, formerly Hargrave; will hear of something greatly to her advantage by applying or sending her address to 133 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE by young married man; not afraid of work. Understands bookkeeping. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe manufacturers and jobbers—Wanted, a situation as salesman or traveler; over four years with present employer; first class reference. Address, WILLIAM BEGG, Roache's Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COUNTRY DRUGgists—By a competent prescription clerk of five years' city and country experience. Address M 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BLANK-BOOK MANUfacturers and book-binders—By a first-class blank-book and printed forwarder; also a good marbler; good city reference. D. NETTERSTROM, 144 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN ON bricklaying or plastering, by one that has been in the business for fifteen years. Good references given. Call or address 571 Mitchell-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN private family, to take care of horses, barns, carriages; willing to work; good city references. Address D 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THORoughly understands the business; a careful driver, with good reference, willing to work. Address Y 2, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS night watchman or porter. Address for two days, J 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, with a child 11 months old, to do general housework in a small family where she can have the child with her. Call this evening, at No. 586 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Please call 73 Henry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS second girl in an American family. Call or address ANNA GREINER, 141 Coolidge-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 80 Wesson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to cook, wash, and iron in private families. Please call at 41 Arthur-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or general housework. Will be found willing and obliging. Apply at 15½ Silver-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl to do second work in private family. Apply at Woman's Home, corner Jackson and Halsted-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GOOD SWEDish girls to do general housework in private families. Inquire at North Side Office, 388 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work in private family or boarding-house; no washing or ironing. Call at 156 West Taylor-st.

SITUTIONS WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY REspectable girls; one will do cooking, the other second work, in private families; South Side preferred. Call for two days at 319 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as dining-room or chamber-work, and the other as second-girl in a private family. Please call at 304 Desplaines-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress in a private family, and do up stairs work; has the best of reference. Address 67 Warren-av., in the basement.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, as wet nurse, or to do general housework; must have her child with her. Good references. Apply at 188 Centre-av., up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART WIDOW lady, as housekeeper, or would take charge of a widower's house; fond of children. Mrs. LOVE, 219 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. GILBERTSON'S, 235 Rucker-st., a few doors north of Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help. Room 12, Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as sewer, and take care of the linen-room in a hotel or boarding-house; has the best of references. Address D 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY AS a chambermaid, and sewing, or take care of children and teach French. Direct to 31 West Adams-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY; DEsires responsible, paying position. Address H 106, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, DOING A GOOD BUSIness, for sale; situated in the finest location on the South Side. Address J 2, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL for sale, doing a good business, in a good business part of the city. Address D 7, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Openings on hand requiring $500 to $10,000. Call and investigate. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY DOING GOOD business for sale at invoice cost; part cash, part on time; it will bear investigation. Apply at 290 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS OPENINGS, MERCANTILE MANUfacturing, &c., for sale. Two good wholesale openings; capital required, $500 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

CONLIN'S DINING-ROOM, 509 STATE-ST., FOR sale with furnished rooms. Inquire at Conlin's Dining Rooms, 274 or 509 State-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP—WITH GROUNDS and outbuildings; a first-class, large house, and doing a good business. C. H. BECKWITH.

HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN THE BEST PAYing meat-market in the city for sale; cash sales $250 per day. Address F 80, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE ANY CERTIFIED BANK CHECKS, good railroad or other stocks, farm lands, or other unincumbered property, personal property of any description, stocks of goods, or other values which you are willing to exchange for a really valuable invention, and a business connected with it, come and see us. Thousands of dollars' worth have been sold in this city already. It is a splendid thing; no humbug. It is fully indorsed by our leading citizens who have tried it. Now is your chance. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE FOR A BUSIness chance, we have over 500 exclusively in our hands for sale or exchange, requiring capital from $500 to $50,000, including every business or profession; you are sure to get suited at this office; fair dealing, and no misrepresentations resorted to; the oldest established office in the West. THOMAS & CO., Business Chance Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—THE OLDEST EStablished market on the North Side, doing a No. 1 business; other business the cause of selling. Apply at once at 76 North Clark-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL, JERSEYVILLE, JERSEY, Ill., for sale, with or without furniture, on easy terms. Everything in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to or address HOLCOMBE BROS.

PARTNERS WANTED—IF YOU WISH TO BUY an interest in a first-class mercantile business, call upon us; we have at least 50 openings including some of the highest class in the city, requiring capital from $2,000 to $35,000. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—LUMBER YARD AND grain warehouse in Central Iowa, on line of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, for sale; a well established and paying lumber trade; will sell both together or separate. For further particulars address P. T., Tribune office.

RESTAURANT, BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONery for sale cheap for cash; doing a nice trade; good reasons for selling. 449 South Clark-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION. Address, for one week, P 53, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—BEST BUSINESS LOCATION in Chicago, near LaSalle-st., rent low, at great sacrifice, for cash. Full particulars at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE RETAIL BOOT and shoe store 555 State-st. for sale at 25 per cent less than cost. Would take $2,000 cash, balance in real estate. Call at the premises.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. Also a 12-horse portable engine and boiler, with hoisting drum complete. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN INTERCHANGEABLE POWER punch and shear; weighs about 8 tons; a first-rate machine; been used about 3 weeks; can be bought very cheap; also a second-hand 7x14 inch horizontal stationary engine, and a fine box boiler, at 52 and 54 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL ASsortment of staves, heading, and shingle machines, surface planers, and matchers, resawing-machines, scroll saws, shapers, sandpapering-machines, lath-machines, boring-machines, etc., at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT of engines, lathes, iron-planers, drills, chuck, bolt-cutters, and iron-working machinery generally, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE UNIVERSAL WOOD-WORKER and boring-machine; the most popular machines made; they are useful in any shop. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines and boilers, steam-pumps, Sturtevant fan and pressure blowers, forges, leather and rubber belting, hose, emery-wheels, gas-pipes, full stock of brass goods and machinery supplies. Give us a call. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

THE ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURing Company would be pleased to see all their customers, while in Chicago, at 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

WE WOULD INVITE ALL PARTIES WHO ARE about purchasing machinery to give us a call before doing so, as we are confident we can supply you with the best. Our stores will be kept open every evening during the Exposition. We have a full stock on hand or can furnish on short notice anything in the shape of wood or iron working machinery at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

A FINE, NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, 4 ROUND CORners, and all modern improvements, for sale for $375 cash, cost $600 only 3 months since. 1126 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see, at 63 South Clark-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in the market, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 289 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Continued From the First Page.)

he savings banks can require, and, as it was clear at 1 o'clock that a regular run of formidable dimensions had commenced, it was judged best to suspend payment until the excitement should have diminished, and the doors closed at 11:30. F. Sutz & Co., private bankers on Griswold street, closed their doors, there being something of a run on them, and they doing something in the way of a savings business. There are

NO OTHER SUSPENSIONS,

and towards the close of the afternoon there was a calmer feeling. Other banks here are in strong condition, and feel confident that they cannot be forced into suspension. The City Bank, a small concern, will go into liquidation and close up its business.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The St. Louis banks kept up a bold front until to-day, when the news came that the banks of Chicago and Cincinnati had followed the example of New York. They at once

YIELDED TO THE PRESSURE.

A meeting was called at the Clearing-House at 12, but, this not allowing time for general notification, it was postponed until 4 o'clock. There are in St. Louis eighty-seven institutions doing a banking and brokerage business, of which sixty-six are regularly chartered. All these, with one or two exceptions, were represented at the meeting. A good deal of time was spent in a discussion, which was animated though informal. It soon became apparent that nearly all the banks favored suspension, and an adoption of the plan several days ago fixed upon by the banks of New York City. The following

DISSENTED WITH ENERGY:

The Boatman's Savings Bank, which does a very extensive business in all branches of banking, the State Savings Association, the Merchants' National Bank, Exchange Bank, St. Louis National, Fourth National, German Savings Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, Bartholow, Lewis & Co., the Third National, Continental, Union Savings Association, and Loker & Bros., thirteen in all. These all strongly advised against the proposed action. They declared themselves sound and not afraid. The action that they deemed objectionable having been taken, they withdrew and held a separate meeting, but finally acquiesced in the decision of the majority, not because they feared for themselves, but in order to promote the general welfare. The meeting at the Clearing-House continued until a late hour, and its action was embodied in a formal set of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That, for the protection of our commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing a drain of currency from banks, we hereby agree to adopt substantially the plan adopted in New York, viz: not to pay out currency on checks except for small sums, the amount to be optional with banks on which drawn, but we will certify checks drawn on balances in our banks, payable through the Clearing-House.

The conclusion was reached at too late an hour to show what effect it would have on the mercantile community. Some merchants who were upon the street during the evening expressed considerable perplexity as to what they were to do in the premises, and how the business of exchange with Eastern cities could be carried on, and declared themselves quite uncertain as to what the effect would be on trade and commerce here and there. A belated banker could be seen reassuring them, and telling them that business with the East would in a very few days fall again into its regular channels. All agree that nearly every bank in St. Louis could have come out all right if the banks of other cities had not suspended. They still express the belief that the banks of no city in the West were better prepared for a crisis than their own.

THERE WAS NO EXCITEMENT

apparent to-day on the street or at the Chamber of Commerce during 'Change hours. Men sat idly around the tables, felt thoughtfully of the flour samples, poured the wheat from hand to hand, and acted like listless men generally, who had nothing to do and little to think of. The caller droned from the call-board like a monk preaching from his pulpit in the Middle Ages. There were, of course, few sales. Very little anxiety was manifest, and nothing that seemed like a panic. The action of the banks to-day puts a new phase on everything, and the result can't be told until to-morrow.

DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 25.—The monetary panic creates a great deal of interest, but not a dangerous excitement. The general belief seems to be that coolness and calmness on the part of the people for a few days, will bring things out right. There is a general disposition to treat the banks with friendliness and confidence. No inclination has been developed to make a run on any of the banks here, and all of them are in a quiet and safe condition, doing all their regular business without excitement or interruption. The action of the Chicago banks to-day is very generally commended. Our business men will sustain the Des Moines banks in like action, if it becomes necessary. Our bankers are confident that the panic will end speedily, and without serious injury to any part of the country. There are in this city two National Banks, two private banks, and two savings. One of the National and the two private banks are owned by B. F. Allen, President of the Cook County National Bank, of Chicago. Public confidence has not been disturbed in a single one of our banks, and, but for the temporary stagnation in the grain and stock trade, nothing out of the usual course of trade would be noticeable here. General business is better here now than it has been for three years. Farmers are buying more than usual, and are paying cash for all they buy. The same feeling of confidence which is exhibited here seems to be shared by all the larger cities and towns of Iowa. The State is full of good grain, and we feel certain that it will all bring a good price before spring.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The officers of the associated banks of Baltimore met this afternoon and resolved, in view of the present financial situation, not to pay out money on checks except what may be required for legitimate business purposes, banks to certify all good checks which may be used in business transactions. It is confidently believed here that the banks in this city were never in a more sound condition than at present, and their action this afternoon is recognized as a prudent precaution against any panic. The mercantile and commercial interests of the city, while experiencing to some degree the general pressure and tightness in money, are regarded as being on a safe and sound basis. Trade is very limited. The feeling to-day, sympathizing with the favorable dispatches from New York, is much better than for several days previous, and it is confidently expected that business will soon revive.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—A better feeling was exhibited on the street to-day than since the beginning of the panic. Early in the day

SOME BRIEF EXCITEMENT

was occasioned by a rumor that checks to a large amount had been sent on from New York to be cashed; but, this being authoritively denied, a calm settled again on the street. A meeting of the Clearing-House Committee was held during the day, to consider whether any special action was necessary in view of the condition of things, and it was voted that no action was needed. The general expression is that no panic is likely to occur here, no run on any bank, and no very great inconvenience. New York is too largely indebted to us. The banks cannot send on checks and get greenbacks. The only inconvenience is a

TEMPORARY UNCERTAINTY

in the matter of taking New York drafts on deposit. Meanwhile it is the universal opinion that business was never in a more healthy condition as far as its character is concerned, and nothing is now required but a removal of the artificial feeling consequent upon the panic during the entire week.

BOOTS AND SHOES

have been sold as freely and as steadily as ever, and even the commission merchants do not seem to be much affected by the panic. The money market continues close but steady. On the whole, the end of the week approaches with a better outlook, and it is more than likely that Boston will weather the gale without damage.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 25.—The excitement over the city currency and the reported suspension of the banks in Memphis caused unusual uneasiness. Financial matters were the only topic of conversation. Nearly all the merchants refused to take the city money to-day, and throughout the day there was a heavy run on the banks by depositors. As yet they have met every demand promptly, and claim that they can weather the storm.

NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The managers of the savings banks of this city have voted it prudent to require notice of the withdrawal of large deposits, but continue to pay small sums on demand thus far. There has been no run upon any of the savings banks, the National Banks, the State Banks, the trust companies, or private bankers in the city, but the course of the savings banks has been allowed to protect borrowers and depositors alike. Every savings bank in the city has a handsome surplus above its liabilities, and the depositors feel no uneasiness.

NEW HAVEN, Con., Sept. 25.—It appears that J. Hine, Cashier of the National Bank of Ansonia, has been using the funds of the bank for speculation. The surplus of $40,000 is all gone. Hine also loses his private fortune. The full extent of the losses is not yet ascertained. The bank is supposed to be solvent.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—The financial tidal wave has at length reached this place. The first ripples were seen in the slackening up of business on 'Change, which proceeded very gradually until to-day, when all operations except settlements came to a stand-still. There will hardly be anything of a resumption until matters are arranged in New York, so that drafts on exchange will be honored. The banks here have virtually refused to discount any paper bills drawn by grain men on New York. Even the direct buyers and exporters claim that their sterling bills are not honored, and the result is there is nothing left for the commission merchants here to do but to sit down and wait until the debris is cleaned away sufficiently to allow the restoration of communication. They express a confidence that this will be brought about

IN EIGHT OR TEN DAYS.

Retail business of various kinds suffers next in proportion to the grain business, or at least the effects are more perceptible. This class of merchants report a great paralization of trade in the last two days. Kraus & Smith, a prominent firm of German bankers here, announced their failure after business hours this evening, and made an assignment, including their personal and private property, to Coghlin. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it is impossible to obtain an idea of the firm's assets or liabilities, but it is generally believed that it can pay every dollar. The houses of the partners are now besieged by crowds of excited Germans, who will not be satisfied by any entreaties to wait until an examination can be made of the firm's accounts, but insist on having an explanation before leaving. It is supposed by those who should know that the failure is caused by severe losses suffered by the firm some three years ago in the failure of Peter Lenk, the leading brewer of the city, and that it has been struggling under the load ever since, until the recent troubles finally crushed it. There is no suspicion of any other bank in the city.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The National banks of this city issued and posted the following placards this morning: "In view of the monetary crisis and suspension of the New York and the banks of other cities, and also in view of the welfare of our various friends and customers, it is hereby agreed by the four National Banks of this city, that we suspend currency payments on all balances exceeding $200.

At a large and full meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon the course of the banks was unanimously approved, and a resolution adopted that the merchants and business men of the city would continue to deposit with and aid the banks by every means in their power. A general good feeling prevails among business men, and there are no symptoms of panic.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 25.—The feeling here in business circles is somewhat excited over the news from Eastern money centres, but no anxiety is felt regarding local banks. Business proceeds without serious interruption, except in the movement of cattle and produce, which has come to a standstill. The action of the Chicago banks in suspending currency payment is considered by bankers and business men as wise and timely, and it is believed, if followed up in the large cities generally, will arrest the panic and open the way to speedy relief.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 25.—It is learned from an authentic source that $350,000 in greenbacks arrived here to-day from New York and Washington City. Other large sums are on the way, which are expected to arrive to-morrow, and there is a well-founded hope that the stringency will be over by Saturday morning, if not sooner. The entire outlook is more bright, and there is reason for saying that the temporary derangement of our financial houses is to be of very brief duration. The run on the several savings banks has stopped, and no new movement of the kind is apprehended.

The Security Trust Company are making arrangements to resume. The officers say they expect to be open by Monday next.

The Lawrence Savings Bank, which suspended yesterday, will resume in a few days.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Produce Exchange to-day adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The critical condition of the commercial interests of the country require immediate relief by the removal of the block in negotiating foreign exchange; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury the following plans for relief in this extraordinary emergency:

First—That currency be immediately issued to banks or bankers upon satisfactory evidence that gold has been placed on special deposit in the Bank of England, by their correspondents in London, to the credit of the United States, to be used solely in purchasing commercial bills of exchange; and, secondly, that the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the United States Treasury are respectfully requested to order the immediate prepayment of the outstanding loan of the United States, due Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Merchants generally approve of the course the banks have determined upon. It is understood that a meeting of the Cotton Exchange will be called to-morrow to approve their action. Nothing was done on Exchange. There was no unusual excitement about the banks.

The following address was issued by the banks to-day: The undersigned, incorporated banks and bankers of the City of New Orleans, desire to inform the community of the motives that actuate them in partially suspending the payment of currency upon their demand obligations, owing to the partial suspension of currency payments on the associated banks of New York and other Northern cities, and the consequent refusal of Western and other banks to receive checks on New York, as in the regular course in settlement of collections made here for their accounts. It is ascertained that very large remittances of currency hence have been made upon peremptory orders within the past five days, and to such extent indeed has this prevailed that, at the same rate, only a few days must elapse before our vaults and the community would be entirely depleted of the means essential to the ordinary movements of trade. At the present moment foreign exchange is unsalable in New York, and as we derive from this source our main supply of currency, we are now thus deprived of our only means of restoring the amounts by shipments to the West and to the interior. We have, therefore, taken this step as a means of self-protection for the benefit of the agricultural as well as commercial interests, and as the only means through which the coming crops can be moved without ruinous sacrifice in price. The duration of this protective policy is limited to a period of 30 days, during which time we are confident that the daily receipts of cotton and sugar will afford us a prompt and ready relief, and compel currency to seek this market.

Signed by the Citizens' Bank, Union National Bank, Germania National Bank, Teutonia National Bank, Louisiana National Bank, Hibernian National Bank, Bank of Lafayette, State National Bank, New Orleans National Bank, Bank of America, New Orleans National Banking Association, Canal Bank, Mutual National Bank of America, People's Bank Pike Bro. & Co., bankers.

Clearing-House certificates at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar will be issued on collaterals deposited by the banks, and certified checks of Clearing-House certificates will be used instead of currency.

DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 25.—The news received to-day in regard to the financial panic created a profound feeling in Davenport, although there was but little excitement and no extraordinary run on the banks, which have been transacting business as usual all day. The news of the suspension of Chicago banks came here very much exaggerated, and assumed great magnitude, creating a feeling of fear and apprehension lest the suspension might affect the banks of this city, they being unable to draw on their balances in Chicago. But all our banks have ample funds on hand so as to render a suspension of business unnecessary. There will be no closing of doors to-morrow. There cannot be the slightest danger of the failure of any of the banks, Davenport having the largest banking institutions in Iowa. The capital of the three National and two savings banks amounts to over $2,000,000, and they never were in a sounder condition than to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—Money strengency is increasing. There has been no run upon the banks. The Charleston Branch of the National Freedmen's Savings Bank is exacting sixty days' notice from depositors, but all local banks are paying as usual.

BURLINGTON, IA.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 25.—Our banks have been transacting business, except buying exchange, as usual, to-day. The news of the action of the Chicago banks occasioned a little excitement at first, but it soon subsided. Quiet and confidence is being restored. The general feeling is that the Chicago banks acted wisely. The Burlington banks are strong, and at present do not seem to fear that any pressure will disturb them. There is a little nervousness among merchants and other business men, but no indication of a panic.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—The financial storm which broke in New York last Friday has at last reached Indianapolis. Bankers have been trimming for some time, and since the trouble fairly began have been working hard to make their arrangements to meet it. It was thought last night that all probability of harm was past, but this morning a telegram from Chicago announcing the suspension of all the banks there created great alarm. This was followed by a telegram of similar purport from Cincinnati. Rumors of these reaching the street, created great excitement. At 11:30 o'clock Woollen, Webb & Co., finding it impossible to meet the strain upon them,

SUSPENDED.

Their assets are considered sufficient to meet all demands in time. No other banks have gone under up to midnight.

The bankers of the city met this morning, and an unsuccessful effort was made to follow the example of Chicago and Cincinnati. Feeling secure, however, they concluded to breast the storm. Runs on several banks to-day were promptly met. There is no panic, although finances are talked over everywhere. The people have confidence, and no serious result is anticipated.

The Board of Trade met this afternoon, expressed their confidence, and counseled calmness on the part of citizens.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The news was received here this morning of the action of the banks in Chicago; but, notwithstanding this, the banks have continued to do business without the least sign of excitement on the street or elsewhere. The ordinary demands of business were promptly and cheerfully met, and the deposits at the banks showed no perceptible falling off. It is thought that to-morrow will indicate whether there will be a panic here, and, in anticipation of the morrow, there is just a perceptible nervousness on the part of some of the bankers. Of course, it is generally admitted that a run on any one of the banks would force it to suspend, notwithstanding all of them are perfectly sound, and most of them have on hand currency largely above their usual reserve. No concerted action has been had between the bankers as to the course they would pursue in case of a panic, but there is little doubt that they would suspend, and adopt some such course as has been adopted in Chicago.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 25.—The financial outlook in this city was never more favorable than at present, and no fears are entertained of a panic here. Business is being conducted in the usual manner, and money is Flentiful. The banks report themselves fully able to sustain any run on them which might be made. None of them have been affected by the failures in New York or elsewhere up to this date.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—A quiet feeling prevails in financial circles, and there is no change whatever to note. The banks continue to pursue a conservative policy, and confine themselves to promptly meeting all legitimate demands made on them, making no advances on grain or produce. Business in breadstuffs is very light, and wheat sales are limited to settling differences. The announcement this morning that the Chicago banks had suspended currency payments for the present caused a good deal of comment, but the contradiction received by bankers in the afternoon allayed whatever excitement had been caused.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—The financial hurricane has blown over so far as this city is concerned. No more failures occurred to-day, and confidence seems to be returning in right good earnest. The Security Trust Company, which suspended on Monday, and the Lawrence Savings' Bank, which closed yesterday, have not yet resumed, but there is ample evidence of sufficient security to satisfy all depositors. James T. Brady & Co. have not yet made a statement, but it is expected that they will on Saturday or Monday. Money to-day was easier, and procurable on the streets at from 10 to 12 per cent on well endorsed paper.

SELMA, ALA.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 25.—The Selma Savings Bank suspended to-day. The assets are believed to be ample to pay all its debts and liabilities, and to save the capital stock nearly entire.

SAVANAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 25.—The run on the Savannah Bank and Trust Company have ceased; that on the Bank of Georgia continued up to the hour of closing. Both are thought to be fully able to meet all demands. The other banks are proceeding as usual, and the excitement is diminishing. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the state of affairs, is called for this evening.

THE NORTHFRN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 25.—The Northern Pacific local managers still claim that contracts are made and money secured for building beyond the Missouri fifty miles, and the company as at present organized is not endangered by the Cooke failure. The public is incredulous as to their proceeding with building operations.

AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The National Exchange Bank, the Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Augusta, and the Planters' Loan and Savings Bank have suspended. The run on the banks has been heavy, especially this morning.

Cotton is coming in freely, but there is no money to move it.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—In consequence of the great scarcity of currency and the heavy drafts of country banks, our city banks have resolved to suspend currency payment of large checks upon the Clearing-House to-day. Checks are certified as usual, however.

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The Dollar Savings Bank, of this city, suspended to-day. It has ample securities.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The State Bank of New Brunswick suspended to-day. This is the bank that was crippled by the irregularities of Appleton, its cashier.

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept 25.—At a large meeting of business men to-night, hopeful feelings prevailed. Resolutions passed to sustain the banks by deposits and limited checking. The Governor was requested to favor the banks and the people.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—By the purchase of bonds, as ordered on last Friday night, the Government has put out about $13,500,000 of greenback currency, which, according to the Treasurer's financial statement of this afternoon, leaves a currency balance in that instution of about $1,250,000. Altogether there were purchased during the four days following the one on which the order was given $12,192,650 in bonds, at an average of a fraction over 10 per cent premium. It seems after all there was

A LIMIT PLACED

upon the amount of bonds that were to be purchased, and, having reached that limit, no more were bought when offered for sale yesterday. It is quite evident that the currency thrown upon the market by the Government has had a beneficial effect on New York, if not elsewhere, and from indications to-day there will not likely be, for some time at least, any further order given for the purchase of more bonds.

THE TREASURY'S MONTHLY PROGRAMME,

so far as buying bonds is concerned, has not been carried out for about three weeks, the orders to the Sub-Treasurer at New York having been virtually, if not actually, revoked some time ago. The programme for next month, which will be made public on Monday, will be materially different from those immediately preceding it. The probability is that the same amount of gold will be sold, but a smaller amount of bonds will be bought.

Prominent Treasury officials assert that the reports which continue to be made in certain quarters, tending to show that a very bad condition of affairs exists in financial circles, have for their foundation an almost entirely fictitious basis, and are

MADE FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES.

Speculators holding Government 5-20 bonds are most anxious and persistent in their appeals to the President and Secretary of the Treasury to give relief to the money market by purchasing bonds.

THEY WERE NOT DRAWN UPON.

The statement in the statement published in a morning paper that the legal tender reserves have recently been drawn upon to the extent of about $4,000,000. The fact is, that the amount of legal tenders outstanding has for some time ranged at from $100,000 to $800,000 below the maximum limit of $356,000,000, it having been the Secretary's purpose, ever since he became Chief of the Department, to get the legal-tender circulation within the above limit, and keep it so. Notwithstanding, he contends in opposition to the views of the majority of the Senate Finance Committee, that he has the right to exceed that limit, and draw upon the reserves if he should see fit, and occasion should make such a course necessary.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

in which Jay Cooke is a Director and a member of the Finance and Executive Committees, publishes a circular stating that whether the banking-houses resume or not, the Company cannot be affected or injured. Every loan is well secured. Not a dollar of Northern Pacific stock or bonds was ever seen in its Treasury; no deposits were ever made in private banking-houses, and the Company is to-day as strong financially as at any period of its history.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS

have been made as to the purchase by the Government of bonds of 1881. None such have been purchased. Five-twenties of 1852 are the only bonds that have been bought.

The liabilities of

THE FIRST NATIONAL

Bank of this city are now said by the Comptroller of the Currency to be nearly, or quite $1,250,000. On the day of the suspension the same official estimated the liabilities of this concern as about $600,000 or $700,000.

LATEST.

The Government has decided to take no further action at present, if at all, for the relief of the money market. This determination was arrived at in a conference between President Grant and Secretary Richardson, held at the White House, this evening.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Grant and family arrived here this evening, and immediately proceeded to the Executive Mansion. About 8 o'clock Secretary Richardson called, and for more than an hour he and the President talked over the financial situation. They came to the conclusion that all relief necessary to be afforded has been afforded by the Treasury for the legitimate business of the country; consequently the Treasury will pay out no more currency than may be required in its ordinary disbursements; that is, it will buy no more bonds at present, nor any sterling exchange. This information comes from official sources. The President and Secretary of the Treasury are satisfied that they have done all in their power to relieve the financial distress by the use of money accumulated in the Treasury in the purchase of bonds. Not one dollar of the $44,000,000 reserve has been drawn or used by the Secretary, although he repeats that he will use it to a very limited extent if it should become necessary to do so—not for the purpose of inflating currency, but to pay ordinary expenses, with the intention of restoring the amount as soon as circumstances will allow. The decision of the President and Secretary of the Treasury disposes of the report that the payment of the November interest and redemption of January bonds would be anticipated. There is no such intention.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

The conference between the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury to-day lasted nearly two hours. There was a full and complete exchange of views on the prevailing financial troubles, and on the propriety of further action by the Government. It seems certain that a determination was reached, and concurred in by all present, that the Government should not use any portion of its legal-tender reserve for the purchase of additional bonds, though this reserve may be temporarily encroached upon for the absolute wants of the Government, but then not to any great extent, and not with any view to inflate the currency; and the Secretary, even if forced to put out any portion of the legal-tenders beyond the $356,000,000, will, as he did the first two or three months of his administration, reduce the amount to that standard again at the earliest and most practicable time. The present understanding is that the department believes that it has helped the banks as far as the public service and consistency will admit. So, at present, there is no intention of issuing additional instructions for bond purchases. Rumors have reached Washington from the South, as well as New York and other places, that the Secretary of the Treasury has advised a temporary suspension of all the banks; but there is not the slightest indication that such a policy has been or will be advised. Secretary Richardson asserts that, further than helping the banks by the bond purchases which have been made, he has nothing to advise, and only looks to the interests of the Government.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—One hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds in bullion was shipped from Liverpool to New York to-day.

The London *Daily News* believes the financial panic in New York will possibly lead to a resumption of specie payments.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in another article on the American crisis, says it cannot be too strongly enforced that there is nothing radically unsound here or in the United States. The great mass of capitalists is not affected by the trouble in New York.

The *Daily News* remarks that in the absence of a system of long credits, the materials for a panic among American trading houses do not exist. It believes the worst is over.

It is said that bullion to the amount of £500,000 will be withdrawn from the bank, to be sent to America by next Saturday's steamers.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO YESTERDAY RECEIVED THE JUDAS KISS,

and the traitor in the household that betrayed her interests, her business, and her reputation into the hands of the Philistines is that newspaper sheet which is nothing if not sensational, and insipid when not weak. That Chicago is not crucified by her foes is no merit of the Chicago *Times*. For days the banks of the city, against gigantic odds, had bravely and successfully struggled to maintain their standing and solvency, even when financial wrecks were floating from the Eastern Ocean, freighted with frantic and drowning men, and threatening by contact the stability of the staunchest.

For days after failures and suspensions in the Eastern cities the Chicago banks held out bravely and firmly, paying out millions of dollars in cash to sustain the business of the city and Northwest. Despite of a general confidence in their integrity and solvency, many of the nervous and apprehensive withdrew their currency from the banks, and locked it up in idle and unproductive security; the demands from country correspondents for advances on cereals rushing to this market were large and urgent. For days the greatest banking-houses in the nation's greatest money mart had practically abandoned all currency payments, and by

A SORT OF SYNDICATE UNION

through their Clearing-House had established a fictitious representative of capital based on collaterals, which are called certificates. Chicago bankers were not prepared to go to this extent in assumed values, and were resolved to hold as full faith with the public as possibilities permitted.

The readers of yesterday's TRIBUNE noted the feeling as reported in these columns, without sensational headlines, in an account of an interview with a prominent banker, as follows:

"The banks must act in unison for self-protection, which was the security of depositors and the guarantee of trade, and must refuse further advances of currency to country bankers on shipments of produce; must refuse large payments of currency at the counter, and demand that all large checks (as the plan adopted in New York) first pass through the Clearing-House, and then only balances be settled by currency; and they must demand the payment of all obligations due them."

In response to that feeling, a meeting of bankers, members of the Clearing-House Association, was held during the evening, where, after much consultation and discussion, the following was almost unanimously adopted:

"The Chicago Clearing-House Association of Banks and Bankers resolve that, until further action, and in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in New York and other cities, and the difficulty of converting balances into currency, its members be recommended and authorized to *suspend currency payments on any large demands* made upon them, either from country banks or over their counters."

The proposition was vigorously opposed by many, but passed on the appeal and demand of the banks having extensive country connections. There was nothing binding or compulsory upon any banking-house.

EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION.

Judge then of the indignation and just wrath of this whole community upon noting in the *Times* a baseless, wicked, and malignant lie, or rather string of lies, with sensation head lines, all giving forth the false belief that the Chicago banks had "suspended;" that "the Chicago bankers agree to close their places for the present."

THE NEWSPAPER SENSATION,

making out an actual suspension, otherwise bankruptcy, of all our banks, at a time when the delicate machinery of our commercial system was peculiarly sensitive, was cruel. When men were ready cheerfully to forego the collection of their just debts, and meet the brunt of the New York shock, shoulder to shoulder, and hand in hand, as Chicago men ought, it was a wicked, criminal act to deliberately publish to the world the LIE in big black letters. To announce that all the banks of Chicago had "suspended," and that they had "closed their places for the present," was a lie, as infamous and wicked as the most wanton and malicious imagination could conceive. The plain refutation of the slander is, that not a single bank has suspended, and not a single bank closed its doors. The only foundation is, that a resolution has been passed, which *amounts to nothing*.

THE WHOLE PRETENDED REPORT

of the meeting at the Clearing-House is as devoid of truth as it is conspicuous for malice and lengthy in lunacy. Words were placed in the mouths of financiers by the writer barren of ideas which they never dreamed of uttering, or, to state it as Mr. Spink, Bank-Examiner, stated it, in looking over a paragraph pretending to report him, "I never spoke any such d—d nonsense."

Yesterday morning

AN INDIGNATION MEETING

of bankers was held in the office of the First National Bank, when it was at first proposed to pass resolutions denunciatory of the villainy condemned, but after considering the notoriety of the slanderous sheet, and its unworthiness, it was wisely resolved to take no public notice of the libel upon Chicago and the assassin blow at her security.

The meeting resolved simply to send to the East and West a telegram of the resolutions adopted on the previous evening, with the truthful statement:

"THE BANKS OF CHICAGO ARE ALL OPEN AND DOING BUSINESS."

After the temporary excitement in the city, consequent upon the *Times'* headlines, had subsided, the business at the banks resumed the fitful quiet it has worn during the week. Frightened depositors sought to draw out their wealth, and in some cases were baffled; trusting creditors made deposits and were thanked. The business of the day was light, but, on the whole, the deposits equaled the withdrawals, and the balances were generally in favor of the banks.

THE RECEIPTS OF CURRENCY

from New York were small, probably not aggregating over $100,000 during the day, while the currency receipts from the country were inconsiderable. While the banks mentioned have professed to pay out in full every demand, there is wisely manifest a reluctance to do so.

So long as only reasonable demands for legitimate business that must employ the cash are made, our banks feel perfectly able, one and all, to weather the gale.

The necessity for resorting to the expedient of issuing certificate loans through the Clearing-House, and negotiating with this medium in lieu of currency, was considerably discussed. Many expressed the opinion that this measure must be resorted to before the settlement of existing complications, but it will not be done in Chicago unless the combined wisdom of the bankers pronounce it a dernier resort. The strongest objection to the proposition is made by those which, in its inaugural, would be recognized as credit banks, and for reasons very palpable. It is probable that the continued agitation of this and kindred questions concerning clearances will call the bankers together again to-day.

MONEY FOR DAILY NECESSARIES.

The savings banks, which have been represented as willing and able to pay all demands on them for strictly business purposes, yesterday backed down, so far as honoring demands on them for business purposes went, and limited their accommodation to advances for strictly family purchases. As a prominent savings-bank officer said to a TRIBUNE reporter, who is also a disconsolate depositor: "You can draw enough to pay for your coal, or your butchers' bill, but not more." When asked whether the banks expected to be long embarrassed, he answered that if the people could be kept quiet for twenty-four hours everything might be saved.

The earnest object of the banks was to prevent their customers giving way to a panic; and as there seemed to be every indication that they could not be much longer restrained, it was found absolutely necessary not to encourage the hope of drawing money with facility. A check must be imposed somewhere, and for the present it was thought that the line ought to be drawn at

DEMANDS FOR PERSONAL USE.

There was no desire to cause distress, and if any poor depositor found him or herself in absolute want, the Cashiers of the different savings banks would probably be instructed to aid to a reasonable extent. The difficulty to be encountered was the fact that numbers of depositors will make use of a thousand excuses of poverty, necessity, ruin, etc., which were difficult to resist, but which had no foundation in fact.

Before 10 o'clock, the usual hour of opening, most of the savings banks were doing business very much as usual. There was no excitement whatever, and the number of depositors was not larger than on ordinary occasions.

From questions addressed to them it appeared that most of them wanted money for legitimate purposes. A majority of them were boarding-house keepers. Some wanted money to remit to Europe; and not half-a-dozen, one would say, were the victims of a scare.

BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

in the city will be much facilitated by the hearty tone of nearly all our business men. The universal feeling is: "We are all in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. You help us, and we help you. As long as we can keep our heads above water we will give you all the goods you want. In return, you must give us all we want. When the banks are going on in the ordinary way, and accounts are collectable; we will settle up."

That is the kind of stuff the average Chicago business man is made of, and it is to this quality of universal reliance on, and forbearance with each other that has made Chicago what it is. Deliveries of goods continue, but nobody dreams of asking for payment, except in matters where express stipulations for cash have been entered into, and even in these cases arrangements are cheerfully made to postpone settlement.

THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

A report having gained ground in the city yesterday that the Fitelity Safe Depository had, during yesterday and the day previous, been subjected to a rush of parties who wished to stow away their greenbacks, recently drawn from the savings and National Banks, within its fire-proof recesses, to the amount of some $2,000,000, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon A. L. Stimson, Esq., the manager, to ascertain the facts in the case. That gentleman denied the truth of the rumor, and attributed its existence to the insinuations cast forth from the source of lies at the northwest corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue. He further stated that, while the applications for the safe guardianship of moneys had sensibly increased during the past few days, it had not done so to any great extent, the amount of money deposited since the panic began being not more, in the manager's opinion, than $100,000. The amount of money left on special deposit, for which a receipt is given, only amounted to some $12,000, the currency deposited being for the most part left by Treasurers of companies and cashiers of firms having large numbers of men to pay off at the end of the week. Mr. Stimson averred that he does his best to restore, in the minds of panic-stricken depositors, proper confidence in banks.

ACTION OF THE WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The wholesale grocers of this city met yesterday in the Merchants' Exchange, and took into consideration the financial panic. The meeting was large and influential. Mr. P. H. Willard was in the chair and Mr. H. N. May performed the duties of Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: James McKindley, Franklin MacVeagh, Frank Grey, S. P. Farrington, P. H. Willard, H. N. May. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That our confidence in the solvency and prosperity of the Northwest is unimpaired and unlimited, and that we see no good reason for alarm to the legitimate business interests of the West in the present financial difficulty.

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Chicago banks—following the example of the banks of New York—in protecting themselves against unmercantile drafts of currency, made for the purpose of hoarding it to the detriment of commercial interests, we regard as a proper precaution for the benefit of themselves and the business community alike."

The meeting adjourned.

THE FEELING ON 'CHANGE

yesterday was quieter. The trades of the day previous were settled up, and the presence of quite a small amount of cash capital was evidenced by the bulging side-pockets and confident air of many of the operators. An old Board-of-Trade man expressed his opinion that there were $500,000 in cash on the floor, seeking investment at the reduced prices prevailing, some to hold over until better times, and some for shipment to seaboard and interior points. The representatives of quite a number of Eastern millers were on the floor, their object being the purchase of small lots of wheat. This caused cash grain to be firmer than the day before, while option grain for October next, having been pretty well settled up the day before, was not, relatively, as strong as cash grain. The existence of financial trouble is shown by the preference given to transactions on a purely cash greenback basis, to one in which even a certified check is the buyer's tender, the seller being willing to take a cent a bushel lower for "currency to-day" than to take payment either in a certified check or a promise of receiving payment in a day or two. A general summary of

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PRODUCE CIRCLES

during yesterday morning may be made that, while a lack of tender to transact business with was quite palpable, yet a good deal better feeling prevailed, and, while less speculation was indulged in than the day previous, the purely legitimate business transactions were greater in number and of larger size. It was evident that the solvency of the Board was unshaken, but that their business was cramped by something radically wrong with the "currency" department. One gentleman,—one of the largest legitimate-business produce-dealers in the Board,—said, in response to a question by a TRIBUNE reporter, "I am confident of the result. I am quite willing to settle up any trade on hand, and take a certified check, or a certificate of deposit, for the difference, and hold either for four months. The crisis does not in the least affect the solvency of the trade. It merely cramps operations by lessening the amount of financial medium.' The depressed prices are naturally bringing outside money into the market. Canadian bankers have already begun to ship gold here to be invested in wheat, though to wheat interest is not exactly ascertained. A man from Brooklyn, Iowa, who had $8,000 in the Union National Bank, came flying to Chicago to invest it in wheat. He arrived yesterday morning. As he was informed by a friend on the Board

"HIS GAME WAS BLOCKED,"

he denounced banks and bankers loudly, and retreated to his village. These are the men who cause runs. In safe and prosperous times they deposit their spare funds in banks, at interest, and at the threatening of a storm rush pell-mell to withdraw it. Another gentleman of large experience said: "I have now been through three financial crises, but this one, as far as regards the produce market, beats everything I have ever seen for firmness and unvarying confidence in an ultimate favorable result." Another gentleman said, referring to the National currency, "We are on a basis which no panic, resulting from illegitimate transactions, can permanently affect." Then, adverting to produce affairs more particularly, and the feeling of his country consignors, he added: "I have been eleven years on the floor; I am at present carrying 100,000 bushels of corn and from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat. My customers have telegraphed to me, thanking me for my action in holding on to it. They bid me continue so to do at all cost, that they will 'see me through.'"

THE DRY GOODS MEN.

With a view to finding out to what extent the present financial crisis is affecting trade in this city, THE TRIBUNE yesterday sent one of its staff of reporters to interview the heads of the leading dry goods houses in the city. The first house called upon was that of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., on the corner of Market and Madison street. Mr. Leiter, who was sitting at a small desk in the rear of the counting department, at once expressed his readiness to give the reporter any information he might possess, or any opinion he might have formed in the premises. The reporter immediately brought his brain to bear upon the subject and opened fire.

Reporter—I have called, Mr. Leiter to elicit your opinion upon the present crisis, how long it is likely to last, how its effecting ——

Mr. Leiter—Very happy to tell you anything I know about the matter. The question of how long the thing will last lies with those most interested—the people. If all classes only keep cool, and let matters right themselves, we of the West have no cause whatever to fear disaster.

Reporter—Upon what do you base this hopeful view of the situation, sir?

Mr. Leiter—Upon the fact that, at the present moment, the condition of the West is most flourishing. We own an abundance of those export materials which Europe stands in need of,—which she cannot do without. The mercantile interests of the West were never in a better condition than to-day, and it is years since the general aspect of affairs was so cheering. The indebtedness of the country is very small, so that, with the immense receipts to be realized upon exports, the financial condition must be considered very strong indeed. The fact that not a single failure of a commercial house has occurred since the trouble began, is the best evidence of the general solvency of the commercial community.

Reporter—Has the crisis materially affected you in business?

Mr. Leiter—It has affected it somewhat, as might naturally be expected. The demand for merchandise has been lessened within the past day or two. The condition of business just now is such that there is nothing to fear if people only keep cool. There never was a season when importations of foreign merchandise have been, proportionally, so small, or when the product of American manufacturers was sold up so close as at present.

The reporter asked Mr. Leiter what he thought of the meeting of bankers and the conclusion they arrived at, but failed to produce a very decided answer, Mr. Leiter stated that the action had no influence for either good or evil to any extent, the nature of the result of the crisis resting on the people.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

The next house visited was that of Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co., on the corner of Franklin and Madison streets. Here Mr. Hale kindly placed himself and his business experience at the disposal of the reporter, who opened with a leading question as to that gentleman's opinion of the bank suspension.

Mr. Hale—I consider the suspension as to large payments a wise precaution. As I understand it, the main object of this action is to hinder parties in smaller places, who have deposits in Chicago banks, from suddenly withdrawing them.

Reporter—Are deposits of this kind held by one bank to so large an extent as to render this measure necessary?

Mr. Hale—I think so. Chicago has become the financial centre of the West, where is deposited the spare funds of those who have made money elsewhere. They keep it here ready to invest in land or otherwise, when the favorable opportunity occurs. The fact that the smaller depositors do not come under the suspension, shows that the banks are willing to do all they can to avert trouble.

Reporter—What do you think of the present state of affairs?

Mr. Hale—I consider the present suspension to be merely a nominal one. It is no more of a suspension than has been maintained by the New York banks for several days past.

Reporter—With regard to the effect of the crisis on trade?

Mr. Hale—That is a thing which no man can foretell. A favorable feature of trade at present is the fact that the interior merchants have on hand very light stocks, and, as a consequence, trade will not be contracted so much as if it had occurred a month later, or if the city merchants were carrying large stocks. I consider the flaring headlines of the newspapers liable for a full share of the panic. Too much was made of the Clews failure. The article of the *Times* of this morning was simply ridiculous. I think the tendency to make such conspicuous head-lines and use such startling language unwarrantably, is calculated to do much harm. It makes difficulties which are really small look great, and frightens those who don't know any better.

A gentleman in the room vouchsafed the information that he had, during the day, heard the *Times*, on several occasions, severely commented upon as having, during the panic, a lack of judgment that was simply lamentable.

This was not news, so the reporter moved to the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, where stands the square, gray edifice of J. V. Farwell & Co. Here he met

THE HON. C. B. FARWELL,

who answered his interrogatories in a pleasant manner. In response to the question as to what his opinion was in regard to the crisis, Mr. Farwell said: "I can see no reason for a panic. The country is full of grain, and, this being the case, there is nothing to fear.

Reporter—Do you find trade at all affected?

Mr. Farwell—I do. There is a little evidence of decrease to-day. Purchasers are reducing trade; will not buy as much as they intended to when they came to the city. Collections, up to to-day, have been better than usual; but, if the present state of affairs continues, they will, within ten days or so, drop off.

Reporter—What do you think with regard to the partial suspension?

Mr. Farwell—I don't know what to say with regard to that. I think the article published in the *Times* was most unfortunate. If the banks really did come to the conclusion, as stated, its publication in that form was most disastrous.

Reporter—In a general way, then, you do not look upon the aspect of affairs as imminently disastrous?

Mr. Farwell—I think the present trouble is very unfortunate. Prospects a few days since were very bright. Merchants were just getting on their winter stocks, trade was never better, and a good fall business was at hand. Still, as I said before, there is that in the West which precludes any fear of panic, with ordinary precaution.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, ESQ.,

President of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, thinks the action of the bankers may have the most serious consequences to the business and commercial interests of the city. Their action in his opinion is to be condemned by every honest man. Any set of lunatics could have come together and taken such action. The County Court should appoint administrators to take care of the Bank Presidents, because they are not able to take care of themselves. If the panic should subside within a week it would have but little effect on railway interests, but should it continue any length of time the consequences would be very disastrous.

MR. JAMES SMITH,

the General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, says that this panic will stop shipments for the time being, but this will not compel them to discharge any of their hands. The farmer's movement is indirectly responsible for this state of affairs, having created a distrust against railway securities. The commercial classes have to bear the burden of hardship because they can't draw money from the banks, and consequently producers will not sell their produce through their aid but bring it to market on their own account. There is no reason in the world why this panic should continue any length of time, as there is plenty of money among the people. The farmers had all done well, better than for many years, and the money they have received for grain will soon come back again to the city.

J. M. WALKER, ESQ.,

President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and of the Union Stock Yards, being interviewed on the subject of the panic, said that the Stock Yards were full yesterday, and it was impossible to receive any more stock, thereupon the Stock Yard Committee held a meeting Wednesday night, at which it was decided that a notice be given to stop all receipts of cattle for shipments. In accordance with that action the following circular was issued yesterday to the different railroad companies in the city:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1873.—Our Stock-Yards are full, and we cannot receive more stock there until some means are devised to move it. Commission-men at the Stock-Yards, at a meeting held to consider the question last evening, advised that all stock be stopped upon the roads and not brought into the city.

"J. M. WALKER,
"President Union Stck-Yards."

Mr. Walker says while stock shipments had to be stopped because the stock on hand cannot be sold for want of currency, he still hopes to keep the grain-movement going, because in that trade it was not always necessary to have the cash. They—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—had made arrangements yesterday with one party to ship eighty car-loads a day. This grain goes directly East, and no currency is required, as the owner ships it on his own risk. He was confident that other parties would do the same, and in this way keeps the grain trade moving. The action of the Bank Presidents was in his opinion a wise one, and under the circumstances necessary. By it they placed themselves in a safe position, and where they can, in a large measure, control the direction of the currency, and send it where it ought to go—to the producers of grain, stock, and other articles of merchandise; and whenever the banks in this city could go along in the ordinary way, as they were doing yesterday, they would do so, but if an attempted run was made they could protect themselves. In a very short time, and he hoped before the end of the week, things would be moving in the ordinary way; if matters continued to go on as they do now in New York City.

A PROMINENT RAILWAY MAN,

who is President of several railroads and commercial establishments, is very indignant about the action of the Bank-Presidents, and declares their action an act of bankruptcy, and that it would injure railway and commercial interest to a great extent. A combination of any other class of business men, he says, refusing to pay their debts at maturity, would be just as justifiable. Rogues and dishonest men take advantage of the action of the banks refusing to pay, and refuse with impunity to liquidate their honest debts. The effect of the banks refusing to pay permeates the entire business community. The bank refusing to pay A, A cannot pay B, and B, an honest man, is protested. The great trouble in the financial world is the want of currency. The President should call Congress together by telegraph, and Congress should authorize the issue of the forty-four millions reserve immediately, and then pass a free banking act, and not debate it all winter, but relieve the country, or else the country would go to ruin. The trouble is, our members of Congress are politicians, and not business men. Politicians consult bankers, bankers want high money, while the commercial interest, which is not consulted, wants cheap money.

MR. NEWELL.

A reporter, on visiting Mr. Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining the prospects of the road in view of the present financial difficulties, was received by that official very distantly. Indeed, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, Mr. Newell appeared to be studying how he could give the least possible information in the short interview the reporter had with him. The reason for his doing so was very satisfactorily explained to the reporter yesterday as a case of mistaken identity. Had the railroad President been assured that the reporter represented THE TRIBUNE, he would have gladly made the statement that he subsequently did make. Thinking, however, that he might be addressing an attache of a notoriously untruthful morning paper, in which case he would have been scandalously misrepresented, he spoke vaguely.

The Illinois Central, in place of discharging its employes on the ground that its freight business is suspended, is beginning to find awaiting it within a few days a rush of traffic which will tax it severely. The country which feeds this road is now crammed with grain waiting to be moved, and the prospective traffic will be immense—more than it ever has been. The present stringency is merely temporary. Specie is on its way from Liverpool, while currency is coming in large quantities from New York. The carrying capacity of the road is to be severely taxed, and additional facilities are imperatively needed. Instead, therefore, of discharging employes, the road is taking more, and the work of preparation for the immediate future is being feverishly pushed. More cars are being constructed, and the shops have orders to turn out a new car every day. The superfluous hands are being utilized in various ways, and by the time the money arrives to move the grain, the road will be in readiness to meet the demand. Mr. Newell regards the outlook as most cheering. "Here is our grain stored away in the West," said he. "They must have it in the East and abroad, and must send their money to get it. And it will come pouring in here soon in quantities. I understand another half million arrived here to-day, while more will come daily, I have no doubt."

Mr. Newell did not express his opinion as to the wisdom of the banks in the step they had taken, but thought the publication of it in a sensational way was calculated to cause unnecessary excitement, and magnify the prevalent distrust.

MARRIAGES.

McCORMICK—WOODBURY—In this city, Sept. [illegible], by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D.D., A. T. McCormick, M.D., to Miss Francis B. Woodbury, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

BATES—At their home, [illegible] North Dearborn-st., Sept. [illegible], Mary Elizabeth, wife of Eli Bates, of this city.

The funeral services will be held in Unity Church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial at Graceland Cemetery.

FULLER—In this city, Sept. 24, of acute rheumatism, Henry Fuller, aged [illegible] years.

GRANT—Sept. 25, Margareth Grant, aged [illegible] years. Funeral Sunday, Sept. [illegible], at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible] South Jefferson-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GARDNER—At Kensington, Ill., on the 18th inst., of consumption, Marcus E., wife of P. G. Gardner, aged [illegible] years and 10 months.

☞ Delevan, Wis., and Zanesville, O., papers please copy.

STOCKING—Sept. 25, Florence Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Isabelle Stocking. Remains taken East.

ROCKWELL—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, George S. Rockwell, aged 48 years.

Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] West Randolph-st., Friday, at 3 p. m.

McCARTHY—On the 24th inst., Jeremiah McCarthy, son of the late Denis McCarthy stevedore, (deceased), and Anne McCarthy.

Funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Blue Island-av., at 11 o'clock, Friday, Sept. 26. Carriages to Calvary.

CLIFFORD—At Evanston, Ill., Sept. 24, at 4 p. m., Leander Clifford, aged 68 years.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 26, at 1 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOTTER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,

On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 27,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 7 and 11 in Block 13, and Lot 13 in Block 9, of Duncan's Addition, each 50 feet front by 125 feet deep.

Lot No. 11 fronts west on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot No. 7, east front on Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot 13, Block 9, west front on Peoria-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

These Lots are centrally located, embracing the most desirable property to be found in the city.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract furnished with each Lot.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

653 S. DEARBORN-ST.

Between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

COTTAGE AND GROUND AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock ON THE GROUND. Cottage has 8 rooms, with gas and water. Lot 25 feet front by 112 feet deep. TITLE PERFECT. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in monthly payments. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Salesrooms for Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise, at

15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Salesrooms for Real Estate, Room 2 Hawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

Parlor & Chamber Furniture,

Dining-Room Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Plate Mirrors, Hair Mattresses, Parlor & Cook Stoves, Crockery, Bedding, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

Book Cases, Wardrobes, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Mattresses, Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, 30 Crates W. G. Crockery, 50 packages Glassware.

—AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Top and Open Buggies, Road Wagons, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

Strangers should call and see our large stock and the finest Auction House in America.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 9 o'clock, prompt.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions, and Cutlery,

Friday Morning, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock.

31 and 33 South Canal-st.

New and Second-Hand Furniture,

Carpets, Cutlery, Show Cases, Harness, &c.

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, at 9½ o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By HODGES & CO.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE

Private Residence, No. 335 West Adams-st.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m., the entire contents of the large two-story dwelling, consisting of English body Brussels, three-ply ingrain and stair carpets, beautiful parlor furniture, dining-room, sitting, four chamber rooms, kitchen, and laundry; the house furnished complete, and must be sold to the highest bidder, as the owners are going abroad. Look out for bargains.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] West Lake-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., at Auction, Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 a. m. Large line of Furniture, new and second-hand; nearly 1,000 yards Body Brussels and Woolen Carpets; full line of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers. Cash advances made on consignments.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, [illegible] South Canal-st.

On Saturday, 9:30 a. m., we will sell at Auction a large line of Furniture and Household Goods, including Parlor and Chamber Suits, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery, Lounges, and New Mattresses. Also, a line of Office Desks, [illegible] new Harness, Chromos, &c. Attend this sale and save 25 per cent in buying.

VOLUME 2[illegible]

REAL ES[illegible]

TO SAVING[illegible] DEPOSI[illegible]

CLARKE, LAYTO[illegible] further notice, will [illegible] Chicago Real Estat[illegible] market prices, or H[illegible] and Unimproved L[illegible] ton Heights, and tak[illegible] ments in books and [illegible] the Chicago Saving[illegible] is no better or safer [illegible] Chicago Real Estate [illegible] Certified Checks [illegible] County National B[illegible] National Bank, take [illegible] sales by us.

CLARKE, LAY[illegible] No. [illegible]

TO SAVINGS A[illegible] BANK DEP[illegible]

R. P. BLA[illegible] 153 LA SA[illegible]

REAL ESTATE THE ONL[illegible] IN TIMES LI[illegible]

HUNTER, CAN[illegible] 127 LaSalle-s[illegible]

To Depositors in[illegible] Savings

FINANC[illegible]

Adam Smi[illegible] Bank

First National Bank Buil[illegible] of State and Washin[illegible]

Dealers in Gold and [illegible] Leaf, Sheet, and Gran[illegible] chanical purposes. Deposits received in[illegible] coin, subject to check w[illegible] Six per cent interest [illegible] balances. Checks upon us pass t[illegible] House, as if drawn upo[illegible] Interest credited, a[illegible] rendered monthly. Coin and Currency Dr[illegible]

DI[illegible]

SAVINGS

105 CLARK-ST., Meth[illegible]

To Depo[illegible]

KELLOGG, VOSW[illegible] BANK[illegible]

DI[illegible]

CHICAGO EX[illegible]

EXPOS[illegible]

TICK[illegible]

Are for Adults, 25[illegible]

INVA[illegible]

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E. BURNHA[illegible]

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